The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FORCE FINDS A NEW ALLY

Extraordinary Properties of Terrorite, a High Explosive.

WILL REVOLUTIONIZE WAR.

More Powerful than Dynamite and Safer than Gunpowder.

IS SMOKELESS WHEN EXPLODED.

Lieut. Kenny Thinks Peary Will Have to Be Rescued.

WILLING TO JOIN A RELIEF EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Col. H. L. Abbott and Col. Alfred Mordecai of the United States engineers were to have tested today at Fort Hamilton the efficiency of terrorite, a high explosive, for which extraordinary properties are claimed. The rain of the previous night, however, rendered it inexpedient to carry out the tests and they were postponed until tomorrow. Terrorite is described as more powerful than high grade dynamite and safer to handle than gunpowder. It is said to be applicable to all the purposes where a high explosive is desirable, such as destructive blasting and shooting oil wells. The impunity with which it may be handled makes it especially valuable for use in warfare and for engineering purposes.

The discoverer of terrorite is Prof. D. Mindeleff of San Francisco. If terrorite is what is claimed for it its use will revolutionize modern warfare. One-eighth of a pound of this terrible agent is more destructive in its effect than one full pound of giant powder, which is the purest form of nitro-glycerine in use. The explosive force of terrorite is equal in every direction and whatever object it touches, under certain conditions, it demolishes. A shell loaded with sixteen pounds of terrorite striking a modern warship would not leave enough of the vessel with which to build a raft.

In certain qualities terrorite differs from any other explosive hertofore discovered. In its most powerful form it is four to six times as powerful as ordinary commercial dynamite. It is not affected by shock, jarring, jolting, or other mechanical influences. When exploded it is smokeless. It does not explode by direct application of fire, but burns steadily until the heat developed exceeds 280 centigrade, or a white heat. It does not lose any of its properties by long storage. It can be made of any consistency desired, from a semi-fluid to a substance like clay. Frequent changes of temperature, even below the freezing point, do not affect its explosive force.

Its inventor claims for terrorite an extraordinary value in artillery. He says the shell containing it can be fired with a powder charge, while the fragments of the containing shell are hurled with terrific force in all direction, and over an area several times greater than that effected by the explosion of an ordinary powder-filled shell. It may be used for loading all kinds of shells and no change in the guns, their loading mechanism, the shells or fuse, is required. It is impossible to explode terrorite by forcible contact merely. The contact must be supplemented by fire. The shells must be supplied with concussion fuses.

PEARY IN A BAD WAY.

Lieut. Kenny Thinks a Relief Expedition Will Be Necessary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—John Kenny of Washington, who was a member of the Greely relief expedition in 1883 and is now employed at the Executive Mansion, has written the following letter respecting the perils which menace Mr. Peary and his companions in Greenland:

After reading an article concerning Lieut. Peary, now at Whale Sound, west coast of Greenland, and a possibility of a relief expedition for his rescue next year, I wish to say that Dr. Hughes of Philadelphia is right in every particular. Lieut. Peary is in a bad way. I said when he lectured here in Washington that if he lived to get through to the western edge of the Greenland continent he would find his work only begun. A retreat from his position even now is fraught with fearful dangers, and his brave little wife can never stand it. Life in a whaleboat retreat across Melville Bay is a terror to hardy seamen, let alone a delicately raised woman. I was with Capt. Robert Pike in 1883 during the retreat from Cape Sabine to Upernavik. He says that it is impossible. He said the same in 1883. If it had been left to him we no doubt would, like Greely's men, have perished. But a game man never despairs, and Lieut. Peary is a dead game man, and the only thing likely to dishearten him will be the presence of his wife. She will be days at a time in an open boat during the retreat, exposed to fearful cold and hunger. His men, being unaccustomed to handling a boat in a seaway, will find a job ahead of them that will terrify the stoutest hearted of them. A winter in their present position is enough to try their nerve, and if they travel north they will be short of provisions and possibly men next spring.

I know what they will experience in an enforced retreat south. If an expedition leaves next spring, for God's sake let it be an American one, officers and men; let it be entirely American. Lieut. Garlington, if called upon, can tell why I speak as I do. He can tell you what Pike and his crew of Newfoundlanders did in our expedition in 1883. Let the next expedition be commanded by the greatest seaman who ever stepped over a boat's gunwales. I speak of Lieut. J. C. Colwell, United States navy, who saved us in 1883, and who was the first man in Greely's camp in 1884. He knows every inch of the Greenland cost, from Upernavik to the Humboldt glacier. He can live where an Esquimau or Huski will perish, and can go straight to Peary's camp, for we passed the spot on our way to Cape Athol. If Colwell goes you can depend on Peary being found; if Pike or any of his countrymen, it will be a toss of a cent. For if Peary tries to accomplish his task of reaching the North coast of Greenland the rescuers will have to look for him there, not in Whale Sound. Peary, if forced to retreat, will be compelled to attempt the crossing of Melville Bay. It took us eight days from Cape York to Upernavik. Just think of a refined, delicate woman in an open boat for 300 miles of sea, living in the stern sheets of a boat for days. They have from Cape Barry to Cape York over 200 miles of a barren and ice-bound coast to traverse, not a landing-place at times for fifty miles, one immense glacier, no game, no fuel, to lie on the rocks exposed to storms of sleet. It makes my blood run cold now to think of it. From the Ritowik glacier face to Conical Rock is fifty miles of a pull, and if so unfortunate as to get among the running ice in a fog their chances are small indeed.

I will give myself and a few dollars, too, if an American crew of seamen are sent next spring under Lieut. J. C. Colwell, now on the Boston. Lieut. Colwell, besides having myself, could get all the men he wanted right here, and old whalemen at that—men who have been over the same road Peary will be compelled to travel. Let them be Americans, though. JOHN KENNY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

MAN AND A HALF FROM HINDOSTAN.

Lalloo Ramprasad Bhikaree and His Little Brother Reach New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—From Hindostan, the country of queer things, the country, according to Kipling, of "the man who was," came today to New York "the man who is, or are." His other name is Lalloo Ramprasad Bhikaree. His forefathers have been for generations the subjects of the King of Oudh. He or they is, or are, bright and intelligent enough, apparently, to set up an Indian mutiny among the native troops of the Queen, but he or they cannot tell you whether he or they is or are, for he or they is a man and a half, or three-quarters of twins, as you choose to call it. Take Lalloo in the singular, as he stood in Room No. 233 of the Metropolitan Hotel this afternoon, and he was a clever but unfortunate Hindoo boy who was doomed all his life to carry his little brother around with him. Lalloo seemed to like it, but it was a most uncomfortable way of carrying a little brother. It seemed as if his little brother had plunged his head through Lalloo's breast-bone, and clung to him with his legs and arms sticking a number of ways.

They were born in Oovon Oudh about twenty years ago. Their mother has borne four children, all of whom but Lalloo's half twin were healthy and well developed. Their father is now 51 years old, their mother 45. Lalloo and his attachment are the second and a half child. When Lalloo was born his little half-brother had his arms around his neck. He has not at present, for he has not grown as fast as Lalloo, but Lalloo can swing them up and put them almost there without splitting the back of his red jacket. Four doctors pulled Lalloo's half brother's legs and arms about and asked questions about him. They found a distinct pulse in one of the arms, but this is almost the only semblance of individuality that the little half brother possesses.

He and Lalloo had small-pox together once, but Lalloo's other ills and wells he has not shared to any great extent, and the little legs and arms do not move by the little half-brother's volition. In fact Lalloo has to take them bodily in hand in order to make them move. When Lalloo is cold he is cold, and when Lalloo perspires he perspires, and the prick of a pin near the foot of origin of the little half-brother in Lalloo's breastbone is felt by Lalloo.

The little half-brother has, too, what the doctors call a foetal heart, into which Lalloo's heart pumps blood, but it does not beat with intelligent sympathy to Lalloo's joys and sorrows, for the further attachment of a brain is necessary for this and a brain Lalloo's little half-brother does not possess. All the doctors who saw Lalloo and his little half-brother today said that they could be separated safely. They named a New York surgeon, in fact, who could do it. This, it was said, is where American surgery is ahead of European, for Lalloo and his little half-brother have been through England, Scotland, and Germany, as well as Hindostan, and all the foreign doctors have decided to leave them together.

Marie Wainwright as Amy Robsart.

New York tonight overcame its surprise at the revival of Andrew Halliday's spectacular drama of "Amy Robsart," and a goodly number went to Palmer's Theater to see Miss Wainwright enact the rôle which Miss Adelaide Neilson presented at Booth's Theater May 12, 1873. In no respect was Miss Wainwright tonight a better or a worse Amy Robsart than Miss Neilson. She has intelligence without warmth, and considerable altitude without dignity. Her vibration is not large enough for an imperial rôle, and her voice lacks the color of passion in the piquancy and stress of endeavor.

Fatal Quarrel of Italians.

During an altercation over a game of cards in the Italian quarter tonight James Ross, an Italian, was shot and instantly killed. His brother, George Ross, lies in a critical condition. Two brothers, John and Nicoli Rollero, were accused of cheating. Words led to blows, and one of the Rolleros—which one is not known—drew a revolver and shot the Ross brothers. One of the Rollecos has been captured and the police are searching for the other.

Board of Appraisers' Calendar.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has issued a calendar of customs cases set for hearing before the board at New York between Sept. 13 and Dec. 9.

TOLD TO RECOGNIZE THE JUNTA.

Definite Instructions Were Sent to Minister Egan Sept. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The Department of State telegraphed Minister Egan Sept. 4 that if a government had been formed by the Congressional party which was acceptable to the people he should recognize it and open communication with its head. Today the department received a telegram from Mr. Egan in answer to the above stating that a provisional government had been established Sept. 4 with Jorge Montt as President and was universally accepted by the people, and that he (Mr. Egan) was in very cordial communication with it.

Señor Lazcano, the Chilean Minister, before leaving Washington officially informed Acting Secretary Wharton of the Department of State that he was about to leave Washington for a time and had designated Jorge Asa Buruaga, Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 7.—Rumors continue to spread concerning the whereabouts of the fugitive President of Chile, Balmaceda. The other day it was said that he was fleeing by way of Los Andes into the Argentine Republic, his purpose being to reach Buenos Ayres. Now it is reported that, not daring just at the present time to make an attempt to escape from the country, he has taken refuge in some one of the foreign legations or else has concealed himself in a monastery. If he has been fortunate enough to gain admission to a legation he will, in all likelihood, be protected from the wrath of his triumphant enemies. If, on the contrary, he has sought refuge in a monastery, he is in imminent danger of being captured. The Junta will undoubtedly cause all the monasteries to be searched for him if they put any faith in the report. It seems hardly plausible, however, that he should seek an asylum with the clerical party as it has been a recognized fact, ever since the outbreak of the war in Chile, that the priests were almost unanimously in sympathy with the Congressionalists. Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Aldunate, while traveling toward Santiago today, was stopped at Quillota, fifty-five miles from here, by an armed body of men.

MOVED BACK BY THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The New Orleans Levee Line Re-established 200 Feet Behind the Present Line.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Owing to the opposition of the Carrollton people to the proposed new levee line in that suburb of this city the Levee Board met this afternoon in Mayor Shakespeare's parlors to consider a modification of the line prepared by City-Engineer Harrod, the board's chief engineer. The new line was adopted, previous action being repealed. This line runs parallel to the present levee 200 feet back from it, and will cut down the area of expropriation about 40 per cent. It will be perfectly secure, but if the river bank continue to cave the line will have to be again moved back in a few years, unless the State or government can allot money for the covering of the bank in this section by rock-sunk willow mattresses. This course would cost some $100,000, and the Levee Board cannot afford it. The board also decided today to pay the moving expenses of those (and they are many) who cannot afford even so small an expense. They will also petition the Legislature of 1892 for power to levy special taxes for the payment in this and all similar cases of the assessed value of the properties expropriated.

Made a Change in Managing Editors.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—William V. McKean, for more than twenty-six years managing editor of the *Public Ledger*, has retired and has been succeeded by L. Clarke Davis. Mr. McKean will continue on the staff of the *Ledger* and will write occasional editorials, but will be relieved from the responsibility of managing the business of the journal and voicing its sentiments. The announcement is made that George W. Childs will himself hereafter be editor-in-chief.

LIEUT. W. N. HUGHES WINS

AWARDED "THE TRIBUNE" MEDAL AT THE FORT SHERIDAN SHOOT.

He Succeeds in Scoring the Greatest Number of Bull's-Eyes at 200, 300, and 500 Yards—Results Accomplished by Other Marksmen—Illinois National Guard Officers Make a Creditable Showing—The 1,000-Yards Shoot Postponed Until Tuesday.

Shooting began in earnest at Fort Sheridan yesterday. The tempting purses and golden medals brought forth the best efforts of the marksmen and some phenomenal shooting was done.

A feature of the day's work was the shooting of Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, who won the gold medal offered by THE TRIBUNE to the officer making the greatest number of bull's-eyes at 200, 300, and 500 yards. Lieut. Hughes scored three bull's-

"THE TRIBUNE" MEDAL.

eyes at the 200 yard, four at the 300 yard, and five at the 500 yard, making a total of twelve.

Lieut. Ramsey drove seven bullets out of a possible ten through the bull's-eyes at the 800 yards range. Sergt. A. C. Austin pierced eight out of a possible ten at the 500 yards limit. And a score of forty-eight points with only fifty chances was made by a crack shot from the Rio Grande.

Yesterday was the day set apart for bull's-eye firing, and two purses, four gold medals, and one prize were offered, and yesterday's record will show what the crack shots can do when they are on their mettle. Sixty-eight competitors, including Lieut.-Col. W. D. Hotchkiss and Capt. John H. Ingraham of the Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard, entered the lists. Firing began promptly at 9 a. m., and, with the exception of an hour's intermission for dinner, was kept up incessantly until 6 o'clock in the evening. At 6 o'clock the firing on the 1,000-yards range was not yet begun; but old Sol had hid his face in the dense forest west of the range. Fitful shadows danced around the targets, so that even the practiced eyes of Uncle Sam's sharpshooters were unable to distinguish the outline of the bull's-eye. Capt. Baldwin, who himself was a promising competitor, ordered the firing to cease at this juncture, and the shoot at bull's-eyes 1,000 yards distance was postponed until next Tuesday. Until that time no official score of the day's work will be given out, and the officers' contest for the Spaulding Jewelry company's gold medal for highest total score in bull's-eye firing at all ranges and the enlisted men's purse for highest score in bull's-eye firing at all ranges.

Sharp Competition.

In the officers' contest for the Spaulding medal the contest at the close of the 800 yards firing seemed to rest between Lieut. F. de W. Ramsey, 210 points; Lieut. Col. W. D. Hotchkiss, Second Illinois Infantry, 202 points; and Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, 198 points. The three highest in the contest for the enlisted men's purse are: Private C. H. Clark, Company E, Fourth Infantry, 115 points; Private D. McKenzie, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, 210 points, and Sergt. B. Kenny, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, 209 points. While it is generally accepted that the three named in each of the above contests will include both winners, yet it is possible that bad luck on their part, accompanied by some phenomenal work by some one dangerously close on the score, will change the outcome materially.

When the shooting began, the cavalrymen held their own with the infantrymen, but when the long ranges were reached their "shooting-irons" were far too short to compete with the infantrymen's arms. Jackson, the colored crack shot of the "Flying Ninth," missed the target entirely several times on the 800 yard range. When the signal was given for dinner the firing had been completed on the 200, 300, and 500 yards ranges and a gold medal and a $100 purse had been won. Sergt. A. C. Austin, Company E, Fourth Infantry, had carried off the *Inter-Ocean* purse of $100 to the enlisted competitor making the greatest number of bull's-eyes at 200, 300, and 500 yards. His score is as follows: 200 yards—4 bull's-eyes; 300—3; 500—8; total, 15.

Afternoon Results.

In the afternoon the shooting was begun at 600 yards, and with that range closed two contests; one, the *Inter Ocean* gold medal to the officer making the highest score at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards at bull's eyes firing was won by Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, who scored 167 points. Lieut. W. N. Hughes was a good second, making 166 points, and Lieut.-Col. W. D. Hotchkiss, Second Illinois Infantry, 164 points. Lieut.-Col. Hotchkiss won the prize offered by Montgomery Ward & Co. to the officer making the greatest score at 500 yards in bull's-eye firing. He scored forty-five points, which is regarded as wonderful shooting.

Gen. Miles was on the range during the afternoon. He occupied a seat on the grass, close enough to the men firing to smell powder smoke and to congratulate them upon a lucky shot. One week from tomorrow the prizes, medals, and purses will be presented to the successful contestants by Gen. Miles in person, with considerable military pomp. The shooting today will be target-firing at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

WAS MADE A PRISONER IN A BOX-CAR.

Thrilling Experience of a Boston Man Who Went to Sleep at the Wrong Time.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—When a freight train arrived from the West this morning over the Grand Trunk railway one of the railway men heard faint cries coming from a box-car loaded with lumber. The car was sealed by the United States customs crossing the Detroit River. An officer was secured and the seals broken and a man taken out in an exhausted condition. He gave his name as Sampson and his home as Boston, Mass. He said he had been in the car three days. He got in at Saginaw, where he was employed as a baker. Feeling tired he climbed into the car, lay down, and fell asleep. When he awoke he found the car was attached to a train and found it impossible to get out, though he made many attempts to make the trainmen as well as others hear him. It was by the merest accident that the man's cry was heard, and had he not been rescued he would soon have been a corpse.

Fight With Robbers in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 7.—A Wells Fargo courier from the Sac and Fox Agency, sixty miles east of here, arrived at this place this evening. He brings a report to the officer of the Wells Fargo express from Special Agent Dodge, who was sent out by the express company to locate the noted Dalton gang who robbed the express car on the Santa Fé some time ago. Dodge reports that he was held up last night by the gang, but escaped after his horse had been shot from under him and after he himself had been slightly wounded.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN IN CONVENTION.

Opening of the National Association's Meeting at Montreal—The Exhibition.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Montreal Electric Light Association was opened today. Over 300 delegates and as many visitors accompanying them have already arrived from the States. Every train is bringing fresh arrivals. All the leading electricians from the States and Canada are here. J. W. Bove, the Secretary, has received a letter from George R. Davis, Director-General of the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, stating that Mr. J. Allen Hornsly of the Department of Electricity will be present as a representative of the great Fair. Twelve American journals devoted to electricity are represented. A long list of entertainments has been arranged. The forenoons will be devoted to the reading and discussing of papers, the afternoons and evenings to sightseeing and exhibitions of phonography. The exhibits are all arranged. Edison has the largest space. The formal opening took place this afternoon in the Windsor Hall. There was a big attendance. On the platform were the leading citizens of Montreal and several delegates. President Huntley of Buffalo was introduced to the gathering by President Bovey of McGill College. Mayor McShane, in the name of the citizens of Montreal, welcomed the delegates. Sir Donald A. Smith, a member of Parliament from Montreal West, in the course of his remarks said:

CHARLES R. HUNTLEY, Pres. National Electric Light Association.

As neighbors we should often meet in this manner, if for no other reason than to clear away the cobwebs of erroneous ideas that sometimes exist.

Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill College, extended a welcome on behalf of McGill and all places of learning in Canada, and hoped that the exhibition and convention would be the means of establishing in the university a thorough course of electrical construction. Several other local gentlemen spoke. Erastus Wiman of New York, President of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company and Vice-President of the New York Electric club, dwelt on the fact that a greater wealth had been created, a greater enhancement of values attained by the use of electricity on railways in American cities than by any other influence in equal space of time.

President Huntley in his inaugural address showed the practicability of making Montreal a great manufacturing center by the utilization of the Lachine Falls in the running of dynamos. Among the other speakers were United States Consul Knapp and Judge Armstrong of New Jersey.

The exhibition was opened at 8 o'clock amid strains of music and lusty cheers. So great was the crush that hundreds were unable to gain admission. Gen. Barney of New York, manager of the Exhibition, introduced Mr. Gulick of New York, Chairman of Exhibits, who called upon Sir Donald Smith to declare the exhibition open. Miss Jane Bovey, 6-year-old daughter of the Chairman of the Executive committee, pressed an electric button. There was a deafening noise. The machinery went into motion and the band struck up. A minute later another button was pressed, and thousands of electric lights of various colors and brilliancy burst upon the scene. It was picturesque and the spectators were thrilled with delight. No such brilliant spectacle has ever been seen in the Canadas. The opening was a grand success, not a hitch occurring. The Governor-General was expected to declare the exhibition open, but sent his regrets, being unable to attend. He will be here Thursday. Among the papers to be read and discussed tomorrow is one on the World's Columbian Fair.

ACCUSED OF A BIG STEAL.

Warrants for the Treasurer and President of a Kansas Railway.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Sept. 7.—E. E. Wise, Treasurer of the Hutchinson and Southern railroad, was arrested today and a warrant was issued for H. A. Christie of Chicago, President of the road. In 1889 a party of railroad men, chiefly from Chicago, set on foot the project of building a railroad south from this city. The road was chartered as the McPherson, Texas and Gulf railroad. Reno County subscribed to the stock of this railroad $92,000 and issued county bonds for that amount. The City of Hutchinson donated $20,000 for terminals, etc. White Township in Kingman, subscribed $10,000 and the City of Kingman $20,000 for terminal facilities. The company built thirty-two miles of road from this city to Kingman and mortgaged it for $12,500 per mile, which mortgaged bonds were hypothecated to the Union Pacific for 75 per cent of their face value, netting the company $100,000 in cash. From the bonds issued $142,000 was realized—a total of $442,000. The construction of the road cost not to exceed $7,700 per mile, or a total value of $246,400, showing a balance on hand of $195,000. Other estimates place the cost of the road at $6,000, which would show a balance of $250,000. It is now claimed that there are no other stockholders than Reno County and a township in Kingman County. Today the County Commissioners of this county swore out warrants for the arrest of E. E. Wise, Treasurer; H. A. Christie, President; charging them with the embezzlement of the $250,000 which should be on hand but it is not. Mr. Wise being in town was immediately placed under arrest. Mr. Christie is supposed to be in Chicago, and a requisition will be made upon the Governor of Illinois for his delivery to the courts of this State. Wise's preliminary examination has been set for tomorrow and bail placed at $15,000.

[At Mr. Christy's house a man who answered the door-bell early this morning said Mr. Christy was out West somewhere—he did not know at what place or when Mr. Christy would return. As to the Hutchinson and Southern road he knew absolutely nothing. He denied the insinuation that he himself was Mr. Christy, and when asked who he was answered, after a reluctant pause: "Mr. Brown."]

TO BUY TENNESSEE'S CONVICT LABOR.

Offer of the Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The Chairman of the Penitentiary committee of the Tennessee Legislature has received a proposition from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company and it will probably be submitted when the two Houses meet tomorrow. As far as can be learned the proposition is about as follows: The contract providing for the payment by the lessees of $100,000 a year to the State is to be canceled. The lessees are to build a new prison at the head of the Sequatchie Valley to cost several hundred thousand dollars under the direction of an architect to be appointed by the State. In this prison are to be kept the prisoners not able to work in the mines. Stockades shall be built for the convicts in Marion, Bledsoe, and Sequatchie Counties, and the able-bodied convicts are to be worked in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company's mines in those counties, but nowhere else. The lessees are to pay the State $250,000 for the labor of the convicts during a lease running from twenty-five to thirty years. The State is to pay for clothing, feeding, transporting, and guarding the convicts. The lessees are to be given the site on which the present main prison stands in this city. They will give the State 500 acres of land where the new prison is to be built, on which the partially disabled convicts can raise products for their own consumption. The building of the new prison is to begin without much delay.

CORRIGAN HAS TO QUIT.

HIS PARTNERS, BRENNOCK AND BURKE, COMPEL HIM TO CLOSE.

They Decide to Stop Playing a Losing Game and Overrule "Fighting Ed"—Losses for Forty-Two Days' Racing Foot Up to Nearly $60,000—The Chicago Racing Association Will Open the Track Again Next Spring—Future Plans—Corrigan's Stable.

Fighting Ed Corrigan's non-fighting and business partners, John Brennock and Jim Burke, yesterday brought enough influence to bear on Corrigan to end the local racing war.

The programs for the week were out, Tuesday's handicap weights were posted, and everything indicated that Corrigan's declaration that he "would race on, and be racing when the other fellows were out of it" was good.

But about 4:45 Corrigan sent out for the reporters present, and gravely told them that with the fifth race the Hawthorne track racing for 1891 closed, but would continue next year, and he said:

"We arrived at the decision to-day because of the poor attendance, lack of bookmakers and daily loss of money. The track will resume business next spring with ninety days' racing before the Washington Park meeting, and we will at once open ninety valuable stakes, one for each day of the meeting."

Mr. Corrigan declined to estimate the daily or total loss of the Chicago Racing Association since July 20, when the summer meeting began. It has run forty-two days, thirty-two with a free gate and ten under the regular admission fee.

The losses, outside of Corrigan's individual racing winnings, have been approximately $1,400 a day. Corrigan horses have won about $23,500 at the meeting.

The Owners Lose Nearly $60,000.

Thus the loss on the forty-two days aggregates about $60,000. Corrigan's winnings saved him from individual loss unless they were turned into the fight. The foreign book, operated by Joe Ullman, and one of the drawing features of the track, has earned a large sum. It went to the general pool, Joe Ullman donating his services to the track as an aid in the fight.

When Ed Corrigan said last week: "I will run on until Nov. 1, no matter what comes" he meant it. But he was overruled at yesterday's meeting. The decision was announced only to the newspaper men, the judges, bookmakers, and general attachés being much surprised when they heard of it.

The Chicago Racing Association owns the track and the land on which it stands. It is a good real estate investment. The stables, stand, and general equipments cost probably $50,000. That sum was earned at the spring meeting. Although the announcement is made that racing will be resumed in the spring, it is probable that events may change the decision. The same difficulties will exist in the spring that exist now. There are not enough sporting people in Chicago to support two tracks, and the stake program outlined by Mr. Corrigan is sure to be met by the Garfield Park club.

There may be such a thing as Brennock and Burke retiring, and new men—Carlile and Shields of Denver, Green B. Morris of New York, or Corrigan's brothers in Kansas City may take their place in the racing association. If so there will be another and more bitter fight next year, with an improved equipment, and an electric street railroad connecting with the South and West Side roads to aid Corrigan. This is in line with some legal business done yesterday between Corrigan, Burke, and Brennock, which may have been the execution of an option on the property of the Chicago Racing Association, which cost nearly $210,000 as it stands. The buildings are valued at $50,000, and the 103 acres of land at $1,500 an acre. The real estate has largely appreciated in value since it was purchased. The stand and track make up what is perhaps the best minor racing establishment in America.

Corrigan Talks About His Stable.

Talking of himself and his large stable, Mr. Corrigan said last night: "I shall stay in Chicago for some time. Huron, Phil Dwyer, and Lew Weir will remain in Green B. Morris' stable East and race until the season closes, unless the courts decide that the Board of Control's resolution barring my horses from any except 1891 stake engagements is good. In that event they will fill their engagements and go back to Kentucky. I shall send Ethel, Jake Saunders, and Miss Bowling to Latonia. Ethel has some stake engagements there. Mariner and Dundee are not fit to race since they were cut down and will be turned out. Riley is out of training and will also be turned out, since there is no chance for a race between him and Firenzi, for which he was brought West. Helter Skelter may go East or to Latonia. The Chicago Racing Association will surely run again next spring; its new stakes will soon be announced, to close Jan. 1, 1892."

Corrigan showed few signs of his defeat and declined to go into particulars as to how the decision to quit was reached so suddenly. It is certain, however, that Brennock and Burke brought it about through a new business deal after several stormy meetings and with conditions as to the future.

Most of the stables at Hawthorne will stay in Chicago and race at Garfield Park. The Carlile & Shields lot will go back to Denver at once and several stables, including W. L. Cassiday & Co.'s and J. D. Patton's, will go to Latonia. The immediate effect of the cessation of hostilities will be a large reduction in the expenses of the Garfield Park club and a heavy call for all the season badges that were issued early in the year.

BIG WAR IN A ST. LOUIS COMPANY.

The President and Secretary of the Eagle Iron Works at Outs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Eagle Iron Works of this city and the Secretary of the company, C. N. Beyer, are engaged in making sensational charges and counter charges. On the affidavit of the President of the firm, H. R. Albrecht, a warrant was today issued against Beyer, charging him with embezzling $900. An attachment suit was also begun against him to recover $1,905. It is charged that Beyer misappropriated the firm's funds to the use of a local lottery scheme, known as the Louisiana Loan and Trust company, which recently attempted to establish an agency in New Orleans, but which has gone to pieces owing to exposure by the press. Beyer on his part stoutly maintains that President Albrecht and the firm were backing the lottery company, that the money involved in the suit mentioned was paid out at their instigation in aid of the lottery, and that Albrecht is now trying to make him a scapegoat. By way of further complication Mrs. Beyer, who owns stock in the iron works, today petitioned the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver for the company. More sensational developments are expected.

Chasing Boomers Out of Indian Lands.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, I. T., Sept. 7.—Troops B and G, Fifth Cavalry, began the work of removing intruders from the Sac and Fox and Iowa reservations yesterday morning. Boomers are flying in every direction at the word of command. The cowboys and rangers move silks slowly, but everything goes before the sweep of the soldiers. No resistance is being offered to the troops, and it is expected that the lands will be cleared by the end of the week.

Sending Refugees to This Country.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 7.—Forty families of destitute Jews arrived here last night from Montreal, and, after being cared for during the intervening time by the Jews of this city, were today forwarded to Buffalo and other points in the United States. Each family was supplied with food for the journey and a small sum of money.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.

1 Wonderful Properties of a New Explosive. Lieut. Hughes Wins "The Tribune" Medal. Hawthorne Closed to Stop Losing Money. Labor's Great Day in Chicago.

2 Labor Day Throughout the Country.

3 Forming a Type-Founders' Trust. Big Alliance Jubilee at Topeka. Local Weather Predictions for Today.

5 Depew Denies the Labor Agitator Story. Germany's New Liquor Laws. Judge Lowell and the Bell Telephone.

6 Chicago Beaten While Anson Slumbered. Bad Day for Jockeys at Garfield. Corrigan Offers Riley at Sheepshead Bay.

7 World's Fair Commissioners Ask for $20,000

8 Lady Managers Discuss a Question of Prizes. Jerry Simpson Visits Chicago.

9 How the McKinley Law Affects England. Minneapolis Declines Union with St. Paul. Chicago Public Schools Open Today.

10 City Officials Inspect the Lake-Front. Railroads Again Cutting Rates. Ohio Bourbons on the Dead Run. Judgeship of the Court of Claims.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A BALLOONIST.

George W. Lewis Carried 5,000 Feet Into the Air While Hanging to a Rope.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The 10,000 people assembled at Ontario Beach, a summer resort six miles from this city, were today the witnesses of one of the most thrilling incidents that have ever occurred in this vicinity. Prof. Nella was preparing to make one of his customary balloon ascensions and parachute jumps. At 6:15 o'clock the word to let go was given and the balloon shot upward. As it cleared the ground the throng was horrified to see a man hanging in the ropes between the balloon and the parachute, his feet entangled in the ropes. The spectators watched in breathless stillness expecting every instant to see the man dashed to pieces at their feet. At the height of 500 feet the man, who afterwards proved to be George W. Lewis, by a desperate effort caught hold of a rope just above his head and drew himself up into a ring. The balloon ascended to a height of 5,000 feet and then descended in the lake half a mile from shore, where both Lewis and Nella were picked up and brought to land.

DECIDED IT TO BE A NATURAL SHOWER.

Melbourne the Rainmaker Not Entirely Successful at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Melbourne's second rain producing test has proven a partial failure. He started Thursday last and agreed to produce a good shower by Sunday; a strong wind on Friday set him back a day and he agreed to bring on the rain today; this morning a light shower fell but the signal officer here decided it to be natural rain and not due to Melbourne's efforts. This afternoon angry looking clouds circled around the town, the elements seemed unnatural, gusts of alternating hot and cold winds swept through the streets and occasionally small showers of rain fell, not enough however to justify the committee in charge to pronounce the test successful. Melbourne is exhausted by his long vigil in his barn. He will leave here soon for Salt Lake City where he has a contract to make rain. Nine-tenths of the people here are firm believers in Melbourne's ability to influence the clouds and produce rain.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH DYNAMITE.

F. L. Caroll's Violent and Sensational Departure from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—F. L. Caroll registered at the Prescott House this morning as William F. De Young of Fresno. Shortly afterward an explosion which shook the buildings in the neighborhood attracted attention to his room, and it was found he had committed suicide by exploding a dynamite bomb. His remains were scattered all over the room and one of his arms was found in the street. Windows and plastering were broken and furniture damaged. Caroli had been working on a fruit farm near Fresno. He told a number of persons here that he intended taking his life as he wanted to create a sensation for the newspapers, but in a note to the Coroner which he left, giving his age as 41 years and birthplace as Holland, he says he committed suicide because life was not worth living.

PREDICTING VICTORY FOR GLADSTONE.

The Earl of Aberdeen Thinks the Liberals Bound to Win on the Home-Rule Issue.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Earl of Aberdeen is in this city at the Hotel Vendome. He chatted familiarly tonight upon matters English, Irish, and American, and expressed very positive convictions, especially relative to the coming triumph of the Liberal party in England. Gladstone and the Liberal party, he declared, are unflinchingly for home rule in Ireland, and on that issue he predicted their return to power at the next election. Relative to Parnell he said the recent elections told the whole story of his broken power; indeed, the Earl did not hesitate to declare that Parnell's hold upon the Irish people had been irretrievably lost.

Freight Rates on Car-Lots of Carriages.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—The suit for injunction by carriage manufacturers against the railroads to restrain them from putting into effect a low rate of freight on less than carloads of carriages was dismissed today by Judge Outcalt, he sustaining a demurrer on the ground that this court has no jurisdiction over a matter involving the rights of so many different corporations. It is said a conference will be held tomorrow in Chicago between the classification committee of the railroads and a representative of the carriage manufacturers, at which an effort will be made to adjust the difference without further recourse to law.

Langevin's Resignation to Be Considered.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—In the House of Commons today Sir John Thompson read letters exchanged between Sir Hector Langevin and Premier Abbott. In this correspondence Sir Hector asks that his resignation be considered as final, and Premier Abbott in reply says he will lay the resignation before the Governor-General.

Discovery of Gold in Canada.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Discoveries of gold have been made in the Atikokan iron range near here. A quartz vein three feet in width has been found on one of the locations. It is marvelously rich in the precious metal. Surface samples, taken promiscuously, assay $11.22, $42.45, $100.14, $150, and $106.16 respectively.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Gotlieb Craft, Treasurer of the Borough of Sharpsburg, Pa., is short $12,000 in his accounts.

Portions of the Grand Trunk railway car shops at Fort Gratiot, Ont., were burned Sunday. Loss, $75,000.

Mrs. Henrietta Morgan, mother of the famous raider, Gen. John H. Morgan, died at Lexington, Ky., yesterday, aged 86 years.

United States Circuit Judge Lorenzo Sawyer of San Francisco is lying dangerously ill at his residence, suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

The whaleback steamer Charles W. Whetmore left the wharf of the Pusey & Jones company in Wilmington, Del., yesterday for Philadelphia, where it will complete its cargo of machinery and sail for Tacoma, Wash., about Thursday.

A London, Ont., woman has been engaged in running Chinamen over to Detroit. The plan adopted was to dress the fellows up in widow's weeds and send them over boldly. One arrest has been made, and in all probability there will be further developments.

LAST EDITION.

LABOR HAS ITS GALA DAY.

Ten Thousand Union Men March Through the Crowded Streets.

NEVANS REMAINS IN LINE.

The Trouble About the Knights of Labor Band Bridged Over.

PICNICS HELD AT MANY PARKS.

Jerry Simpson and Rightmire Address the Building Trades.

SOUTH CHICAGO AND EVANSTON TURN OUT.

Yesterday was labor's own. Early in the morning working-people were thronging the streets in holiday garb. It was the wage

which so frightened the horse of the aide that he nearly unseated his rider, was the response, and the messenger of Skallerup and Currier rode back to report to his superior officers.

Chief Skallerup consulted with his staff and it was agreed that, as he had given orders to dismiss the obnoxious band, it was by implication not in the procession, and, everything being in readiness, he gave the order to move.

MARCH FROM BRICKLAYERS' HALL.

Through the Crowded Streets to the Reviewing Stand.

Musical Director Gen. C. M. Currier, whose white-helmeted band stood at Monroe and Peoria streets, facing east, raised his silver cornet to his lips, a warning note, the roll of the drum, a crash of cymbals, and at precisely 10 o'clock the column moved. Lieut. Sheppard of the Harrison Street Station, whose curly hair and rotund figure are always to be seen at the head of every street parade in Chicago, shouted "Forward, march!" and the thirty-two bluecoats in two platoons moved toward the dense crowd, cleared the way, and the great parade had begun.

Ten thousand men marched in review before a quarter of a million of Chicago's population. For an hour and a half the procession could be viewed from any given point.

At the head of the first division came the Iron Brigade, with the sturdy members of the Iron Molders' Union in the lead, their blue shirts, white belts, and blue crush hats presenting a pleasing spectacle. The coremakers followed, then the plumbers, dressed in black and wearing white ties and gloves. The junior plumbers came next, similarly attired, and carrying canes, as did the entire brigade.

Air Filled with Martial Music.

Bands were everywhere, and they played as many tunes as there were organizations. High in popular favor was the Second Regiment Band, which evinced its appreciation of the day by running the whole gamut of national airs. The "Marseillaise" was heard, so was "Die Wacht am Rhein," and all were received with favor.

The natty white and blue striped shirts of the box makers and sawyers, blue polka dot ties, blue felt hats, blue belts and white gloves were received with applause all along the line. Their mascot was a pure white goat drawn in a big truck.

The great crowd which all along the line was liberal with its cheers rallied for a special effort, and roars of applause went up when in column of fours the typographical union came into view. Neatly dressed, marching with the quick, steady step of the soldier, the knights of the composing stick made a handsome showing, well meriting the shouts of approval so heartily bestowed. Each chapel looked

AT THE REVIEWING STAND.

well, the silk hats and linen dusters of the *Times* in the lead, the *Post* in English tax carts, the *Herald* men marching behind their human symbol in picturesque costume.

The "Tribune" Chapel.

With precise cadence, perfect alignment, heads and eyes to the font, marched the compositors of THE TRIBUNE. The military bearing of the men, their business-like appearance, and the distances preserved between the sets of fours brought forth exclamations of approval. Dressed in black Prince Albert coats, pearl gray overcoats, and wearing black silk hats, they won at once the respect and admiration of every spectator.

Dearborn and Lake streets the building trades division left the main line and marched north to Washington Square, where a halt was made until the brass molders passed en route to Ogden's Grove. The line then broke ranks and took cars for Sharpshooters' Park.

The Trade and Labor Assembly people continued to the Lake-Front, where they were reviewed by Mayor Washburne and others.

FORMATION OF THE PARADE.

Positions of the Various Organizations and Their Strength.

Until the Building Trades Council organizations turned out of the column at Lake and Dearborn streets the full strength of the two great labor organizations of Chicago marched in one grand procession. Sidewalks were crowded, doorways and windows all were occupied by interested spectators, while telegraph poles were pressed into service to accommodate the omnipresent and irrepressible small boy. The formation of the parade, with the position of the organizations in line and the number of men in each, was as follows:

Platoon of police.
James Skallerup, Chief Marshal.
Staff aids—W. J. Creevy, Asa Hodgeman, C. M. Currier, W. Noll, Thomas J. McNickols, Thomas Mitchell, W. M. Doyle.
Carriages and officers of the Trades and Labor Assembly and Arrangement committees and Ladies' Federal Union, No. 2,703.

FIRST DIVISION.

John T. Kane, Division Marshal.
Band of forty pieces.
Iron Brigade.
Iron Molders' Union, No. 239, 126 men.
Iron Molders' Union, No. 23, 256 men.
Coremakers' Union, 132 men.
Plumbers' Union, 206 men.
Junior Plumbers' Union, 134 men.
Horseshoers' Union, No. 4, 310 men.
Horse Nailmakers' Union, 222 men.
Machinists' Union, 146 men.
Machine Blacksmiths' Union, 150 men.
Metal Workers' Union, 64 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

E. S. Davis, Division Marshal.
Marine and Dock Division, 128 men.
Boxmakers' Union, 236 men.
Lumber and Vessel Unloaders' Union, 138 men.
Sailors' Union, 242 men.
Longshoremen's Union, 100 men.
Sewer Laborers' Union, 128 men.
Fire-Proof Employés, 64 men.
Wagonmakers' Union, 82 men.

THIRD DIVISION.

H. G. Hauck, Division Marshal.
Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16; Pressmen's Union; Brotherhood of Chicago Press Feeders. 1431 men.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14. 200 men.
Cigar Packers' Union, No. 127. 400 men.
Shoemakers' Union. 134 men.
Bakers' Union. 64 men.
Tailors' Union. 320 men.
Cloakmakers' Union. 156 men.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Philo S. Payton, Division Marshal.
Bricklayers and other trades except carpenters and woodworkers. 480 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Elmer E. Cook, Division Marshal.
Woodcarvers' Union. 76 men.
Machine Carpenters' Union. 234 men.
Woodworkers' Union. 48 men.
Englewood, No. 62; Hyde Park, No. 162; Grand Crossing, No. 141; Kensington, No. 454; Roseland, No. 756; Town of Lake, No. 623; Moreland, No. 80; Oak Park, No. 734; West Side, No. 416. 1500 men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

James O'Connell, Division Marshal.
Aids—F. C. Dorn, H. M. Stanton, J. G. Ogden, William O. Olsen, John J. O'Neil.
J. E. Hoyt, Marshal.
Second Regiment Band.
Building Trades Council Delegates.
Steamfitters' Protective Association, 58 men.
Gaelic Athletic Association, Ten Clubs in Uniform, 124 men.
Gasfitters, 125 men.
Junior Gasfitters, 80 men.
Architectural Iron Workers, 218 men.
Iron and Steel Workers (K. of L.), No. 5,738, 80 men.
Metal Cornice Workers, 87 men.
Tin and Sheet-Iron workers, 60 men.
Gravel Roofers, 115 men.
Michael Hughes, Marshal.
Plasterers' Unions, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 62 men.
Lathers' Unions Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 45 men.
German Hodcarriers, 45 men.
English-Speaking Hodcarriers, No. 1, 110 men.
Polish-Speaking Hodcarriers, No. 3, 127 men.
Sewer-Builders' Union, 510 men.
T. J. Mitchell, Marshal.
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, six unions, 551 men.
Fresco Painters' Union. 32 men.
Lead Glaziers and Glass Cutters, 61 men.
Plate-Glass Workers. 105 men.
Mosaic and Encaustic Tilelayers, 54 men.
W. H. Cutting, Marshal.
United Carpenters' Council, 1,041 men.
Carpenters' Unions Nos. 1, 21, 23, 54, 73, 162, 345, 399, 416, and 419 in order.
Knights of Labor Assemblies of Carpenters Nos. 9,252, 9,307, and 6,570, 1,041 men.
Carpenters' Amalgamated Unions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 100 men.
Stair Builders' Union, 40 men.
Ship Carpenters and Calkers, 61 men.
W. P. McDonald, Marshal.
Central Council, Knights of Labor.
Mattress Makers No. 5,962, 179 men.
Upholsterers No. 9,083. 179 men.
Knights of Labor Assemblies Nos. 5,286, 7,171, 8,754, 6,344, 6,576, 6,258, 8,731, 9,295, 1,628, 3,845, 852, and 5,301, 167 men.
Pipe Yard Employés, 47 men.
Brass Molders' Brigade, 127 men.
Leroy Van Horn, Chief Bugler.
Platoon of Police.
Chicago Zouave Band.
Carriages with National Officers.
Carriages with Presidents of Unions in Line.
United States Flag.
Brass Molders' Union No. 1 of Chicago.
William Rickard, Marshal; Gus Spate, Aid.
Brass Molders' Union No 2 of Milwaukee, 179 men, P. Zimpleman, Marshal.

"THE TRIBUNE" CHAPEL MARCHING ALONG THE LAKE-FRONT.

[Winners of the prize for the best appearing chapel in Typographical Union, No. 16.]

Band.
United States Flag.
Brotherhood of Machinery Molders' Union, No. 23, Daniel Schantz, Marshal, 94 men.
Band.
Metal Polishers' Union of Chicago, 174 men, F. Colis, Marshal.

REVIEWING-STAND SCENES.

A Great Crowd Watches the Parade from the Platform.

Around the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue men, women, and children of all ages and sizes congregated, and a solid mass stretched away to the north, a compact body of humanity, yet orderly and good-natured. Kodaks were numerous and many views were caught by the amateur photographers. The stand accommodated about 400 persons aside from the space for the press and reviewing officers, and every seat was occupied long before the procession came in sight. Among those who reviewed the procession from this point were Mayor Washburne, Postmaster Sexton, Controller May, Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich, Gas Inspector Galpin, Building Inspector O'Neill, Chief of Police McClaughry, Prosecuting-Attorney Douglas, Judge Brentano, Col. Hartigan, Ald. Mills, Gahan, Bowler, Kenny, Kelly, Fonda, Brookman, Woodard, and Cullerton, ex-Congressman Lawler, State Senator O'Malley, Mark L. Crawford, Patrick Cahill, J. J. Kern, T. J. Mulgreen, Thomas Rock, John F. Scanlon, Ed. H. R. Green, E. S. Slocum, H. Engelking, Robert Nickel, B. I. David, John M. Smyth, W. P. Rend, Miss Kate Kane, Miss Mary Kavanaugh, Mrs. N. A. Cramer, Mrs. T. J. Morgan, Mrs. Fanny Kavanaugh, and Mrs. Emily Korth.

At 11:25 Chief Marshal Skallerup rode past the stand, followed by Currier's Band. The Iron Brigade followed, headed by the Iron Molders' Unions. Then came the coremakers. Both organizations made a fine appearance and deserved the applause which they received. The members of the Horse Shoers' Union, with their red shirts, looked and marched well. A float following this union contained an anvil and forge at which a number of smiths were working industriously and was an interesting feature of the First Division. Passing the stand a spark set fire to the decorations, but the little blaze was speedily extinguished.

In the Second Division following the boxmakers came a float, the most interesting feature of which was a goat. The vessel and lumber unloaders turned out strong and marched well. The wagonmakers were the last in line. A break of ten minutes followed before the Third Division passed in review. Instead of marching to the depot through the Lake-Front Park the preceding divisions countermarched on Michigan avenue and passed the stand on their return between the reviewing officers and the other divisions, creating great confusion and making it almost utterly impossible for the judges to form any estimate of the appearance of the other orders. Bands passed each other seemingly trying to outdo rivals in the volume of sound, and this feature made it all but impossible to hear the concert which was being given by the band under Prof. Currier's direction at the north of the stand.

The Typographical Union made a magnificent appearance. Four carriages contained

SOME OF THE PRINTERS.

the striking girl shoe-fitters of Elgin, the horses bearing housings on which were inscribed "The striking shoe-fitters of Elgin are a credit to their sex."

The Tailors' Union turned out a fine body of men neatly dressed, and all wearing boutonnières. This division was closed by the Cloak Makers' Union.

The fourth division was composed of the bricklayers and other trades, the features being a coach containing the officers of the bricklayers organization.

The fifth division formed the left of the line, and comprised the carpenters' and woodworkers' organizations. A number of fine banners were displayed, among them being one borne by the Wood-Carvers' Union, composed of sixteen kinds of wood. The carpenters and joiners also carried a handsome banner of velvet, silk, and gold bullion. The West Side Union closed the parade, as the sixth division had left the main body at Dearborn and Lake streets to march to Sharpshooters' Park. After passing in review the procession marched to the Illinois Central depot, where the men embarked for Gardner's Park. It had taken one hour to pass the stand.

Testimonials were awarded by a committee composed of Mark L. Crawford, Stephen A. Douglas, and J. J. Kern to Typographical Union No. 16 for the finest appearance; Iron Molders' Union, largest number of men; Second Regiment Band, the finest music. No conclusion has yet been reached by the committee in regard to the prize for the finest banner.

A squad of police from the Central Detail, under command of Capt. Alexander Ross, preserved order in the neighborhood of the reviewing stand. The crowd was large but tractable, and, while anxious to see all there was to be seen, was cheerful and willingly obeyed the orders of those in authority.

INCIDENTS OF THE PARADE.

Some of the Minor Features That Helped Distinguish the Procession.

The gasfitters carried a huge emblem built of gas-pipe with the name of their union spelled out. Their badges were beauties, and they carried as canes coiled brass rods. They wore black dress coats with lavender kids.

The ten uniformed ball clubs of the Gaelic Association were frequently cheered.

The Architectural Iron Workers wore bouquets and pretty badges, and carried a banner inscribed, "We must hang together or we will hang separately."

The men of the Vulcan Association of Iron-Workers wore a striking uniform of black silk shirts, black trousers, and round hats.

The Metal Cornice and Skylight Workers flung an elegant new silk banner to the breeze and carried galvanized iron canes.

The new silk and gold banner of the German Hod-Carriers called out cheers.

The Englewood Hod-Carriers were uniformed in white hats, black coats and trousers, white shirts and black ties.

The Sewer Laborers' Union was led by its own band, a transparency reading, "The baby union of Chicago; organized in 1890; membership 4,000."

The painters and decorators, six unions, headed by the Nevana & Fisher band, wore dashing uniforms of white caps, white blouses, and black trousers. They were loudly cheered.

The lead-glaziers and glasscutters carried a novelty, a huge emblem, six feet across, of colored cut glass.

The plate-glass cutters wore badges of plate glass in fanciful shapes; the mosaic and encaustic tile setters badges of ornamental tile.

Carpenters' Union No. 419, which is known as the Radicals' Union, bore a huge red flag. Peter Foersch, the Secretary, proudly held aloft the emblem.

The brass molders wore quaint emblems of the trade, crossed rammers, shovel, and pot.

The coremakers wore blue shirts, black trousers, and round white hats, and marched so as to draw out frequent applause.

The Cloakmakers' Union, a part of the members of which are now on strike, bore many banners denunciatory of the sweating system and of the firm of Joseph Beifeld & Co. One of the banners read: "Children must go to school, and not to work."

On the banner carried by the machine molders was the inscription: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep, and eight dollars per day."

The iron molders carried a transparency labeled: "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and on the reverse, "The single tax will do it." Another: "Our country first."

W. M. Hollister & Bro.'s chapel of the Typographical Union rode in carriages, wore maroon caps, and carried Japanese parasols.

The cigarmakers bore a transparency with a cigar label, and the words: "The law protects it; see that the label is on every box of cigars."

Horse-nail makers carried a transparency with the wording: "Eight hours means more pay."

A member of Council No. 216 of the carpenters held a banner aloft near the reviewing stand booming Robert T. Lincoln for the Presidency.

"No bother between officers of the steel works and 5,728" was one of the banners carried by the satisfied employés of that body.

James Lampin, dressed as Uncle Sam and bearing a banner inscribed, "Our Walking Delegate," created considerable amusement and chaffing as the mosaic and encaustic tile-workers passed.

THE TRIBUNE chapel was awarded the banner for making the most pleasing appearance in the parade. Their dignified, gentlemanly appearance and the soldierly manner in which they conducted themselves so far impressed Messrs. Rend and Smyth, the judges, that after a short conference they decided that THE TRIBUNE chapel was the one entitled to the beautiful banner presented by Mr. Kern.

During the formation of the parade the streets occupied by the organizations of the Building Trades Council were invaded by a wagon load of men engaged in distributing Trade and Labor Assembly programs. The sight of such a proceeding aroused the ire of Chief Marshal O'Connell, who rode wildly after the interlopers shouting, "Get off the the earth and stay off."

GIVEN TO "THE TRIBUNE" CHAPEL.

Award of the Kern Prize—Winners of Other Trophies.

THE TRIBUNE chapel was awarded the Kern prize—a handsome silk United States flag—for the best appearing chapel in Typographical Union No. 16. The judges in this competition, W. P. Rend and John M. Smyth, viewed the parade from the Lake street balcony of the Tremont House.

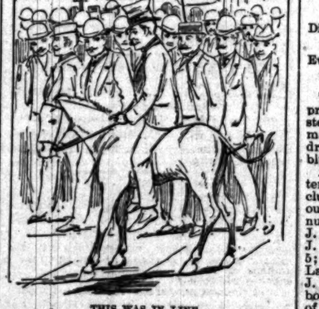
The general Committee on Awards, consisting of Stephen A. Douglas, Jacob J. Kern, and Mark L. Crawford, viewed the parade from the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue and agreed on the following awards:

First—The union having the largest number in line, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.
Second—The union making the best appearance, Journeyman Horseshoers' Union No. 4.
Third—The union having the finest banner, Ironmolders' Union No. 239: An American flag with streamer at top, followed by the motto, "Our Country First, Our Union Next."
Fourth—Best union band, Second Regiment band.

SOUTH CHICAGO'S BIG DISPLAY.

The Suburb's United Workmen Turn Out In Strong Numbers.

Men of every nationality and of every color put away their tools of labor yesterday morning in South Chicago and joined the big procession. The town was full of people and



THIS WAS IN LINE.

every train arriving brought more to swell the crowd.

At 10 o'clock Captain of Police Walter Jenkins and Marshal-in-Chief John Dolan took their places at the head of the line. Following them was a platoon of thirty policemen. The procession was formed as follows:

Illinois Steel Company's Band.
Fire Department.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union 192.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron and Ship Builders, Branch 93.
International Brotherhood of Machinery Molders, No. 42.
International Brotherhood of Machinists, Prosperity Lodge, No. 128.
Pullman Fife and Drum Corps.
Vessel Unloaders' Union. No. 1.
Switchmen's United Aid Association of N. A., Thomas R. Wilson Lodge, No. 85.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Calumet Division, No. 374.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 249.
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Lake Side Lodge, No. 9.
Amalgamated Association Iron and Steel Workers, South End Lodge No. 11.
Joliet Drum and Bugle Corps.
Amalgamated Associatson Iron and Steel Workers, Calumet Lodge, No. 1, of Cummings.
Knights of Labor, Local Assembly No. 236.
Knights of Labor, Lakeside Assembly No. 6992.
National Association of Journeymen Barbers.
Cigarmakers' Union.
National Association of Clerks and Salesmen.
National Association of Painters and Decorators.
Light Guard Band.

The procession was composed of at least 6,000 people. The members of the various committees were in carriages and on horseback and were scattered throughout the procession.

Some interesting mottoes were displayed. The shipbuilders had a boat placed upon a wagon and upon it were several sailors who hauled away at the ropes. They also had a large derrick on wheels and twelve brawny arms pulled at the rope which lifted the hammer, then with a crash an imaginary pile was struck. A large furniture wagon loaded with women was adorned with a fluttering flag of white canvas upon which was inscribed: "We Are for Unity."

The cigarmakers had a large wagon on which a cigar manufactory was running. A large boiler was hauled in front of the boilermakers, and upon it were several well-muscled knights of the hammer, who kept up a continual clatter.

The line of march extended over almost the entire city, and it was almost 12 o'clock when the start was made for Cheltenham Beach, where the picnic was held.

The committees for the day's performance were composed of the following:

Arrangement—C. J. Shultz, Chairman; Hugh Doran, Evan Williams, Ben. Evans, D. J. Manix, Fred Johnson, John Dolan, L. J. Timmon, George Shephard, William Mooney, Thomas O'Donnell, Frank Wall.
Donation—J. Dinan, Chairman; T. J. O'Donnell, Joseph Gearlety, Frank Willhem, John Geans.
Printing—John Grantham, Chairman; Gus Protty, John Martin.

PICNIC AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Marchers in That Part of the City Rest at Cheltenham.

The advance guard of the South Chicago labor parade reached the picnic grounds at Cheltenham Beach at about 1 o'clock yesterday, and the last wagon which participated did not enter the gate until nearly 2. When the entire number who formed the procession and their friends and many visitors were in there were about 7,000 persons present.

At 8 o'clock it was announced that there would be some speeches, and Charles Bary was introduced. He delivered an address on "The Education of the Working People." He reviewed the history of the working class for many years back and showed the wonderful

AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

progress in the ranks of labor. He said that every step which had been taken in the laborer's advancement was caused by education. He urged upon the parents to give their children every opportunity available for their education, and ended his address by declaring that education was the salvation of the laboring class. Nearly 3,000 people listened to the address.

John Dolan, Marshal-in-Chief of the day, was called upon, and in a few remarks congratulated the gathering on the success of the day's arrangements and thanked all for their support and aid in making the day a pleasant and profitable one. He also spoke of the advancement of the wage-working class in the last few years and praised trades unions as one of the chief incentives.

C. J. Shultz, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, introduced Jesse Cox. His address was short, but every sentence breathed a thought and was well received by his hearers. He followed the line pursued by Mr. Bary, and concluded with a tribute to the laborer.

DEMONSTRATION IN EVANSTON.

The Northern Suburb's Toilers Turn Out and Celebrate the Day.

The United Labor organizations of Evanston celebrated Labor day with a parade and picnic. At 10 o'clock the procession started from Fountain square and went east on Davis street to Chicago avenue, Greenwood to Forest avenue, to Davis, to Hinman avenue, to University place, to Chicago avenue, to Clark, to Orrington avenue, to Davis, to Ridge avenue, to Greenwood, to Asbury avenue, to Wilder's Grove, where the picnic was held.

As the parade turned into Davis street from Orrington avenue it settled down to the

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

regulation eight hour movement, and the following line of march was noted:

Detachment of Village Police.
Chief Marshal Charles Schindler of the Carpenters' Union.
Aides—John Scott, John McCullough, P. McLean, V. F. Slater, and Bremer Brown.
Division Marshal Allison.
Evanston Military Band.
Evanston Union Brotherhood Carpenters.
Division Marshals James Carroll and John McCarthy.
Plasterers and Hod Carriers.
Evanston Union No. 221—Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.
Labor Assembly No. 7,328 Knights of Labor.

The procession, numbering about 300 men, presented a fine appearance as the marchers stepped by. The plasterers and hod carriers made the best appearance in the line, being dressed entirely in white with black ties and blue sashes.

At the grove after lunch was eaten those interested in the shooting match went to the club house of the Prairie Gun club, where out of ten Peoria blackbirds the following number were killed by each marksman: J. E. Smith, 9; W. W. Tuttle, 7; Charles Rose, 6; J. W. Franklin, 6; P. Thayer, 6; F. Steinbuck, 5; J. Newhouse, 5; W. Newhouse, 5; L. C. Lawrence, 2; A. Peterson, 1; E. Phillips, 1. J. J. Smith won first prize, a pair of rubber boots, and Charles Rose, second prize, a box of cigars.

The ball game between the Carpenters' and Painters' Unions was the most exciting event of the day. Those who played were Bishop, F. Howland, Hollenback, F. Wilson, J. Howland, Hatch, Barck, Currier, and J. Wilson for the carpenters, and for the painters J. Schumaker, Hargrave, Raymond, Shellberg, Hare, Olson, Caine, Brown, and C. Schumaker. The score was 18 to 5 in favor of the painters.

At 4 o'clock the speaking began. Chairman P. McLean, President of the Carpenters' Union, called upon the Rev. N. D. Hillis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who spoke of the place of the mechanical arts in our civilization, calling attention to a laboring life as a divine university, and spoke of the influence of toil as teaching a knowledge of one's self and of the physical forces. He also spoke of the relations of the different organizations of labor to each other, and gave an outline of the future of the laboring classes. He was followed by Assistant State's-Attorney C. G. Neely, who spoke of the labor organizations as furnishing a means of educating the laboring man and his family, and said that organization of the laboring classes was a guarantee of the perpetuation of our institutions. Short addresses were also made by John Scott and Peter Miller. There were music and dancing all the afternoon and evening. A ballot was taken to decide who was the most popular laboring man in Evanston, John Scott, a blind man and member of the Knights of Labor, receiving the greatest number of votes.

JERRY SIMPSON MAKES A SPEECH.

One Thousand People Listen to the Kansan at Sharpshooters' Park.

Ten thousand persons were at Sharpshooters' Park, at Western and Belmont avenues, yesterday. Ninety per cent of the number wasted the opportunity before them, for Jerry Simpson's audience numbered only about 1,000. Simpson and Rightmire, his running mate, were forced to do violence to their pre-

HON. JERRY SIMPSON.

pared speeches and cut them short untimely. The speaking was not called on until 4:30 o'clock, and the farmer pilgrims had to catch a 6 o'clock train. They are headed for Clay Center, Kas., where a farmers' meeting is to be held. From Clay Center the two apostles of Subtreasuries will proceed to their homes.

"Sept. 23," said Mr. Simpson, "I shall go to Ohio and assist in laying out McKinley."

The list of speakers as set forth on the small bills was as follows:

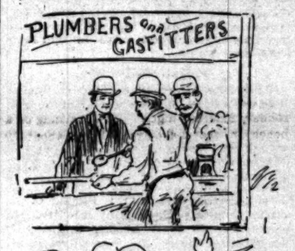
The Hon. Jerry Simpson of Kansas; W. F. Rightmire, National Secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance; William Burns, champion of the Eight-Hour World's Fair Amendment bill; William Scaiffe, champion of the Weekly Payroll; Senator Andy Conner, champion of the Anti-Truck Store bill; Senator Martin L. Newell; C. S. Darrow, Ed Maher.

At 2:30 o'clock the only ones of the orators to reach the park were Jerry Simson, W. F. Rightmire, and Senator Newell. At 3 o'clock they were escorted to the speakers' stand by James A. O'Connell, President of the Building Trades' Council, and Financial Secretary T. J. Mitchell. Mr. Simpson removed his slouch hat and overcoat and after the introduction sailed in:

"I came to Chicago thirty years ago," he said, "and thirteen years ago left it and went to farming in Kansas. I took a hand in politics and was elected to Congress from the Seventh District, representing the Farmers' Alliance. The farmers of the country are ready to grasp hands with the laboring-men of the cities in order to secure their rights. Workingmen are entitled to part of the great wealth they produce. There is a quarter of a million dollars hourly produced more than is used. Who shall get it, the producers or the idle few who by cunningly devised legislation rob the workingmen?"

After pausing for an answer the speaker told briefly of his trip through the South, and said that he concluded that a revolution was coming and a new era is about to dawn. Hastily going over the coal mining monopoly by the machinations of which miners starve because they cannot get work in Pennsylvania and farmers in Kansas burn corn because they cannot get coal and the oppressions of the railway and telegraphic monopolies, he came down to the financial question, although he did not give much prominence to the Subtreasury scheme. He said:

Instead of the old system of barter and trade when cocoanuts and codfish were mediums of exchange according to the section of the country, money is now the representative of value. Instead of issuing money direct to the people, as the Constitution says shall be done, the government has farmed the money-making power out to national banks. Silver has been demonetized and more wealth thereby wrested from the toilers. The Farmers' Alliance would issue paper money directly to the people and charge a reasonable rate of interest. If the bankers could not make money at the government rate they would have to go into legitimate business. How shall we get reformed? Not in the old parties, but by banding together. The farmer has been a pagan in politics hitherto and could only be reached through his pocket or his stomach. He has been a long time on the way, but is now ready to battle shoulder to shoulder with all workingmen for his liberties. There are 3,000,000 organized for action. We must drive out of power the plutocrats and robbers who have made their slimy way into the control of the Legislatures. Men say to me: "You favor class legislation; you provide protection for muscular labor; why not protect the brain-workers?" I tell them that the rights of the brain-workers do not seem to be overcrowded; they can take care of themselves. If a man fails as a minister he may make a good conductor on the cars; he may do as a college professor if he isn't a success as a conductor, or as a politician. Then if he shows ability as a chief you can send him to the United States Senate; or, failing in all these, he might do for the editor of a city daily newspaper. Our clients are not the brain-workers; they are those who starve where wealth is plenty; those who go into the factories and coal fields; the farmer and the farmer's wife who struggle for their existence. We hope to inaugurate a President some day who will see that the workingman gets rights guaranteed to him under the Constitution and of which he has been robbed by the politicians. With our great wealth-producing facilities, if we had a perfectly adjusted system of society, men would have to work but four hours per day and have the rest of the time for mental improvements. It is our ignorance that has kept us back. We want our women to be cared for, too. A woman who works has as much right to vote for those who make laws for herself and her family as men. The two parties now in power have appointed a Board of Lady Managers for the World's Fair. The women of the country are not represented. The ladies are those who wear silk stockings, silk dresses, and diamonds. Our party would make a Board of Women.



PLUMBING FOR FUN.

Then Mr. Simpson "roasted" the monopolists some more and said that while the farmers did not object to the private ownership of land they opposed the monopolizing of opportunities. Those who owned coal and iron mines refused to develop them for fear of cheapening the product should be taxed for the benefit of the people in an amount equal to that of which the people were despoiled. The earth was the storehouse of wealth which labor develops, and no one should monopolize it to the possibilities. Those who did the poetical Jerry likened to the large and stalwart hog which crowds his companions away from the food, and when he has eaten all he can lies down in the trough to the exclusion of his mates. The demands of the farmers for reform the speaker narrowed down to three—governmental control of railways, of telegraph, and a new financial system. Mr. Simpson concluded by relating a pleasant anecdote of South American donkeys. When pursued by wolves they get their heads together and use their heels on the common enemy. The politicians divided the human donkeys into two parties and let them kick at each other. "Let us get our heads together," said Mr. Simpson, reaching for his overcoat, "and give the politicians our heels."

Mr. Rightmire was the farmers' candidate for Supreme Judge in Kansas last fall. He received 116,000 votes. He said that he studied law nights and worked in a coal-mine by day when a youth, and was therefore properly a workingman. The laboring men, he said, enjoyed but one-fourth of the wealth they produced, for the reason that they let the politicians do their thinking. Mr. Rightmire said that he drafted the Kansas bill revoking charters of corporations which imported Pinkerton thugs to quell their striking laborers. The idea of the monopolists, he said, was correctly enunciated in Alfred Marshall's political economy. This was that the fabric of society rested upon laboring men who should receive just sufficient wages to sustain their lives and those of their children to take their places. "The day is gone when such doctrine is good," said he. "The time is coming when the bronzed hand of labor shall be more honored than the lily-white hand of aristocracy."

Senator Newell, who was then introduced, spoke at length on the doings of the last Legislature and the necessity for organization to secure the eight-hour law. He was glad to see that the educational movement and intelligence had taken the place of force among workingmen in resisting the oppression of the monopolists.

In every respect the picnic was a success. It was given by the Building Trades Council. The following were those in charge:

Officers—J. A. O'Connell, E. Watson, W. O. Olsen, T. J. Mitchell, Edward Hobbs.
Committee of Arrangements—T. J. Howard, R. Watson, Ed Hobbs, F. C. Dorn, J. H. Doyle, Louis Segebarth, W. O. Olsen, J. Calhane, J. Walsh, H. Uhl, Hoyt Raymond, T. J. Mitchell, J. Birch, Henry Haas, Herman Hagerman, Christ Hintz, J. H. Gary.

A card of twenty-seven athletic events had been prepared, but darkness cut the list short. The winners of yesterday's contests were:

One hundred yard race—Union men, James Doyle, first; Frank Withrow, second; E. Hasbould, third. One hundred yard race, free-for-all—J. Collins, first; H. Prendergast, second. Married women's race—Mrs. F. W. Koenig, first; Mrs. J. C. Traut, second. Married women's race, free-for-all—Mrs. J. Hynes, first; Mrs. Lally, second; Mrs. Koenig, third. Young ladies' race—Maggie Shannan, first; Mary Ahern, second; Minnie Barrett, third. Young ladies' race for union men's daughters—Maggie Shannan, first; Minnie Barrett, second; Gustie Engel, third. Boys' race—Henry King, first; Willie Owens, second. Babies' race—Alice Monohan, first; Larina Fry, second; Sadie Gimpsall, third. Children's race—Willie Rogers, first; Ben Hanson, second. One hundred yard race—Union Gasfitters, H. Raymond; Carpenters, J. W. Cramer; Slaters, Henry Baker; Cornicemakers, Charles Miller; Marshals in parade, H. Brierly, first; Peter Green, second. Reporters' race—Redding, first prize, gold star; Edwards, second, box of cigars.

James O'Connell started the racers and James Moohan and James Doyle acted as referees. After the games fireworks were displayed.

HELD A PICNIC AT GARDNER'S PARK.

How Members and Friends of the Trades and Labor Assembly Enjoyed Themselves.

The Trades and Labor Assembly held its picnic at Gardner's Park and fully 5,000 persons attended. The program of sports was faithfully observed and everything passed off satisfactorily. The races, prizes, and winners were as follows:

Union carpenters, 100 yards—Set of Diston's saws, C. W. Eisel; set of bits, John Nelson; plane, John Wolferson. Gas-fitters, gas-fitters' tool bags, F. L. Butcher and James Stackpool. Machinists' and blacksmiths' tools, William Kuhns, G. Gebhard, and G. Miller. Typographical Union No. 16, silk hat, John Kline; $5 cash, George Martin. Tailors, $5 cash, J. K. Berliner; buttonhole cutter, M. Friedman; cane, H. Nehensky. Free for all, suit of clothes, C. D. Smith; clock, L. Rohrer; cane, L. E. Finnegan. Fat Union men, umbrella, John Hicker; $2 cash, Thomas Stovall. Married women, box soap, Mrs. L. Spenk; $5 cash, Mrs. J. McHenry; rocker, Mrs. B. Nolan. Married women's free-for-all, guitar, Mrs. L. Gibney; silver bell, Mrs. Ida Helbig; iron kettle, Mrs. E. Gerhardt. Young women's free-for-all, gold watch, Claudia Kitley; gold necklace, Nora Malone. Fat ladies' race, rocker, Mrs. E. McLaughlin; center table, Mrs. A. Reinhardt; $3 cash, Mrs. Gardner. Girls' race, silver mug, Claudia Kitley; perfumery, Lillie Kern; kerchief, Nora Malone. Girls' race, $3.50 cash, Selma Hannesfahr; umbrella, Lalla Mason; kerchief, Kate Brun. Boys' race, baseball outfit, Richard Ryan; ball and bat, Charlie Boulanger. Married women's race, silver caster, Mrs. Ida Helbig; box soap, Mrs. B. Nolan. Apprentices' race, hat, William Bilger; $2.50 cash, T. Parker. Three-legged race, cigars, McKinzie and Kitley; $1.50 cash, Blake and McBride. Typographical Union No. 16, $5 cash, F. L. Thomas; $3 cash, W. J. Olds. Young women's race, tennis belt, May Carley; $3 cash, Nora Malone. Extra race for plumbers, plumbers' bag, John Hickey; plumbers' bag, Charles Alcock; Indian clubs, George Ryan.

All the races were hotly contested and many of them had to be run several times to reach a fair decision. T. J. Mulqueen was the chief judge. The baseball game between the *Times* and TRIBUNE nines for a $25 prize given by the Entertainment committee excited much interest. Five innings were played, the *Times* nine winning.

Messrs. Mulqueen, Lewis, Swallow, Crear, Wheeler, Rock, Meagher, Lyons, Britzius, Engleken, and Nickle constituted the Entertainment committee.

BRASSMOLDERS AT OGDEN'S GROVE.

A Delegation from Milwaukee Participates in the Affair.

The Brassmolders' Union, headed by the Zouave Band, marched via North avenue, Halsted and Willow streets to Ogden's Grove, where a jolly picnic was soon in full blast. The Milwaukee Brotherhood of Machinery Molders sent 200 men to assist in the celebration. Several officers of the National union were also present, including William Modra of St. Louis, Vice-President of the order.

The Milwaukee contingent brought a baseball club to do battle with the ball enthusiasts of the Chicago Union No. 2. The prize was a silver-bound rosewood gavel, presented by B. F. Foster. The Chicago boys hospitably allowed the visitors to carry off the trophy.

During the day games of almost every description flourished. The dancing platform seemed to have the smallest attraction. The games were not started till late and were not very well contested, but they furnished huge sport for the picnickers. There were a 100-yard race open to all, and then one open to molders and coremakers, a fat men's race, a boys' race, a married ladies' and a young ladies' race. Besides these there was a grand raffle for a $250 organ, for which $300 worth of tickets were sold.

The 100 yards race—Frank Callis; second prize, J Walsh; third, Frank Noyes.
One hundred-yard race, for molders and coremakers—B. Bernbaum; second prize, Edward Matthews.
Fifty-yards fat men's race—L. Piroff; second, William P. McDonald.
Boys' race—B. Sarders; second, H. Bernfield.
Married ladies' race—Mrs. James Brint, first; Mrs. H. Kooms, second.
Young ladies' race—Miss Rose Sotherland; second, Miss Sadie McCoy.

PICNIC AT THORNTON PARK.

The United Order of American Bricklayers and Their Friends Celebrate.

At Thornton Park the United Order of American Bricklayers enjoyed a picnic. There were about 3,000 persons in all at the park. Two special trains went out, at 9:30 and 11:15 a. m

TO UNITE IN A TRUST.

ENGLISH CAPITAL TRYING TO GATHER IN THE TYPE FOUNDRIES.

An Organization in Process of Formulation That Will Represent $18,000,000—A Labor Parade Thief When Arrested by a Constable Stabs His Captor and Is Shot Twice—A Confidence Man Walks Out of the Prisoner's Dock at the Armory and Escapes.

A deal will be completed within the next twenty-four hours, in all probability, whereby a trust will be formed representing $18,000,000 in original sureties. It is to be a type-founders' trust, backed by an English syndicate.

All the type foundries of any consequence in America are in the deal, with the exception of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler of this city and perhaps two concerns in New York. The smaller concern, it is said, will be squeezed out of existence. In all the great centers the number of foundries will be reduced to the minimum. New York will probably have three; Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston two each; Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis one each; while the concerns in Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Paul, and Buffalo will be closed down entirely.

The deal has been in course of formation for over two years, and it is said on good authority that it will be consummated today. An official in one of the largest type foundries in Chicago said that the trust was to be controlled by English capital.

"I am not fully posted as to the recent developments," he continued, "but it was originally intended that the English syndicate should advance $4,000,000 in cash. For this it was to get practical control of the combination. The owners of the foundries in the trust were to get this money, which represents two-thirds of the cash value of their plants. Then the foreign holders were to get the preferred stock of the trust, amounting to $4,000,000. Part of the common stock was to go to the original holders of the foundries. In addition to this they were to get two-thirds of the bonds to be issued, amounting to $6,000,000, these bonds to bear 6 per cent interest. The preferred stock was also to bear 6 per cent interest. And after this was paid the capital stock holders were to take whatever remained of the earnings. If this amounted to more than 6 per cent the preferred and capital stock was to participate equally up to the amount of 8 per cent. If any remained over and above this it was to go to the holders of the capital stock. There may have been a few minor changes made in this, but I hardly think so. The amount of the whole deal is that the Americans are to take a minority of the stock and in a general way be retained as managers. The ultimate aim is to advance prices. Of the twenty-three type-foundries in the United States I don't think more than four or five have been making any money. The balance sheets of some of the largest and oldest concerns in the East have shown a loss for years. This, of course, is what induced the formation of the trust.

"The present tendency, as compared with the policy of the trust, is to concentrate the business and for small concerns to drop out, leaving the business in the hands of a few large houses. The idea of the instigators of the trust is that by consolidating the business of the country they can save in the making of the type. By making large sales they can make money on small profits. At present, for instance, there are four foundries in Baltimore. This is far too many for the size of the place. They can't live unless they get a high price for their product. If this deal is consummated, and I guess there is no doubt but it will be, three of the foundries in Baltimore will be shut down, New York will have perhaps three, Chicago two or three, Philadelphia and Boston two, and so on. The little concerns in Kansas City, Cleveland, Buffalo, and St. Paul will be shut down altogether.

"Now as to what course the trust will pursue regarding Barnhart Brothers & Spindler and the two or perhaps three New York firms which have refused to come in, I cannot say. They may try to squeeze them out by cutting rates, but I hardly think it probable.

"Another thing the trust will do for the trade is this: It will abolish all discounts and do away with cutting prices. John Marder of Marder, Luse & Co. has been East recently for the purpose of completing the deal."

BOTH SHOTS STRUCK THE THIEF.

A Constable, After Being Stabbed, Wings a Labor-Day Pickpocket.

The West Side thieves were out in force yesterday morning, taking advantage of the opportunity offered to plunder people watching the passing parade. "Billygoat" Hinch, a leading light in the notorious Hinch gang, attempted to steal the pocketbook of a woman at Halsted and Adams streets, but was detected. He was knocked down by some citizens before he had time to run far.

Constable George Nelson, who was passing, placed him under arrest and was taking him to the station when Hinch drew a knife and stabbed the officer twice, inflicting slight flesh wounds on the officer's face and hand. He then started at a lively gait down Quincy street, closely pursued by the officer, who drew his revolver and fired two shots at the fugitive, both of which took effect, one in his leg just above the ankle and the other in his back below the right shoulder blade.

Hinch ran up the steps of No. 160 West Adams street, and was there captured. He threw the pocketbook away in his flight, but it was subsequently recovered. He was taken to the County Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced serious.

MEETINGS OF THE MINISTERS.

Vacation Experiences Discussed by the Congregationalists—Features of the Meetings.

"Vacation Experiences" was the subject for consideration at the first fall meeting of the Congregational ministers at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. F. A. Noble, S. S. Humphrey, S. Gilbert, F. L. Fiske, A. F. Skeele, and Moses Smith. "The London Council" will be discussed at the next meeting.

At the Baptist ministers' conference yesterday morning it was agreed that the conference should not meet Sept. 28, in order that the members could attend a meeting of the American Tract Society. The ministers were asked to give an account of their vacation experiences, and most of them did so, including the Rev. P. S. Henson, who told of his recent trip to the Pacific coast. Dr. Henson thought the outlook in California, from a Baptist point of view, was encouraging. The Rev. Delano of Evanston spoke of his visit to the Eastern States. Dr. Rogers, President of the National Homeopathic Hospital, asked the interest of the conference in a proposed permanent Baptist Hospital. A temporary one has been started at No. 541 North Halsted street.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday after their summer vacation and discussed the "Present Outlook of Temperance Reform." The Rev. A. J. Jutkins of Lake View read the customary paper on the subject and took a gloomy view of the success of the temperance cause. The liquor interests, he said, were solidly organized into the most powerful syndicate in existence. This syndicate completely dominated the political parties, the press, and the National Government.

Some of the ministers thought that Mr. Jutkins took too pessimistic a view of the question. Dr. Goodwin thought the only way to win for temperance was by the ballot-box. God didn't count votes nor the State prayers. Better combine both by putting their prayers on paper and dropping them into the ballot-box, where they would be counted.

WALKED OUT OF THE DOCK.

A Confidence Man's Easy Escape at the Armory—Two Officers Suspended.

Edward Hennessey, the confidence man, better known as "Big Ed," determined not to stay in jail Labor day. Although not generally known as an advocate of labor "Big Ed" resolved to see the parade yesterday, and accordingly walked out of the "bull pen" at the Armory Police Court with a nonchalance that placed him beyond the suspicion of the dozens of policemen that were standing by. The police in all parts of the city are keeping a close watch for the fugitive, but the chances of his recapture are few.

The larger part of Hennessey's forty-four years of life has been spent in dodging the police. He is wanted in Mississippi for bunkoing several farmers out of sums ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, and was arrested Saturday evening. When locked up he had a flowing mustache, but while in his cell he either burned or chewed the beard off, for when he was taken to the Armory yesterday nothing remained of the long mustache but a few stubbed hairs. He probably intended to embrace any opportunity to escape and adopted that means of disguise, for when he was shown to the fifty detectives at the Central he possessed the mustache.

As soon as the man escaped Inspector Marsh notified Chief McClaughry and Capt. Lloyd, who detailed men to search for the fugitive. Just who is to blame in the matter has not yet been determined. Pending investigation Officers Dressel and Tierney, who made the arrest, were suspended.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

Property Announced to Have Changed Hands—A Rumored Lease.

Joseph Shorley has sold for Charles F. Dippold to Samuel Graham the premises No. 4619 Evans avenue for $12,000, and fifty feet on Jackson street, 149 feet south of Fifty-third street, west front, 50x120½ feet, for Samuel Graham for $5,500. Elison, Flersheim & Co. sold the house and lot No. 254 Washington boulevard to C. F. Fletcher for $7,500 cash. They have also sold the houses Nos. 545 to 547 Fulton street for $9,850.

Rexford & Bellamy have purchased forty acres in the southwest quarter of Sec. 6, Thornton, for a syndicate at $1,000 an acre. This property lies between Blue Island and Harvey and is on the line of the new Chicago Central railroad.

Negotiations have been again resumed between a syndicate of local capitalists and Wirt D. and James R. Walker for the lease of the southwest corner of Van Buren street and Wabash avenue. This property has been the subject of a number of negotiations during the last eight months. At one time it was announced that it would be improved with a fourteen-story hotel. The persons now figuring on the property propose to build an office building. The lot is 80x110 feet, and it is said that a valuation of $400,000, or $5,000 a foot, for the Wabash avenue frontage has been placed upon it.

The lease of the Kedzie Block, details of which were given some time ago in THE TRIBUNE, has been filed for record. It runs from J. H. Kedzie to Edward Koch, and provides for the payment of an annual rental of $10,000 for the first five years and $12,000 for the remainder of the term. The property is described as 50½x180 feet, north front on Randolph street, thirty feet east of Clark street.

TESTIFIED AGAINST ELDER & CO.

Their Case Heard Before United States Commissioner Hoyne.

There were plenty of statements before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday that the Elder company, publishers, was an extensive fraud and the Commissioner held the President, Abram Elder, and Manager H. L. Barber in $2,000 bail to the grand jury on two charges of violating the Federal laws. Three persons testified against Elder. Richard Jones, the Canadian who came from London, Ont., after he had had some correspondence with Elder, and became a clerk in the office, said he had sent out thousands of circulars and that books these people paid $3 for were worth 17 to 63 cents.

District-Attorney Hand read extracts from the circulars sent out, which, he said, showed the whole scheme to be a cunningly-devised plan to flatter ignorant persons by appointing them agents of extensive territory and with large powers. Jared Hansel of Michigan gave his experience with Elder. Mr. Miggs of Memphis said he was appointed manager for Tennessee with headquarters at Memphis with a salary of $1,000 a year, but he never received anything but promises.

The prisoners were also held in $500 bail on the complaint preferred against them by Immigration-Inspector Stitch for importing Richard Jones from Canada under contract.

Postoffice Inspector Fleming received a large number of letters from patrons of the Elder company, all complaining of losses from $25 to $50. H. B. Kelly, a resident of Belvidere, however, wrote that he had dropped $300 into Elder's coffers, and he had a young friend who had lost $600 in his dealings with the company. He promised the authorities all the aid in his power.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Fifty of the Western Women at the Annual Meeting Yesterday.

Wellesley College was creditably represented yesterday at the Grand Pacific, where was held the annual meeting of the Western graduates, fifty of the latter being present. The business session was pleasantly divided by an elaborate luncheon, which was followed with music by Miss Mary Williams and Miss Mary Zimmermann, an address on "Hull House" by Miss Jane Adams, the reading of the Wellesley Annals by Miss Ada Woolfolk, and responses to the following toasts: "Wellesley," Miss Mary Howe; "Wellesley Babies," Mrs. Neil McCoull; "Wellesley Baby Alumnæ," Miss Amy Mothershead; "Wellesley in Society," Miss Alice Ames; "Wellesley Teacher," Miss Marion Ely; "Wellesley Bore," Miss Minnie Emery; "Wellesley Ghosts," Miss Thompson. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss May Fisk; Vice-Presidents, Miss Sophie Bogn and Miss Minnie Emery; Corresponding Secretary, Miss May D. Newcomb; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Amy M. Mothershead; Annalist, Miss Dora B. Emerson.

WILL SHIP FLOUR TO HAVANA.

A Michigan Firm That Appreciates Reciprocity with Cuba.

The first flour shipped to Cuba under the new reciprocity treaty with Cuba will be made by the Haines Milling company of Three Rivers, Mich. The Treasurer, David H. Haines, called on Commissioner Hoyne yesterday to get information regarding Spanish weights.

Now that the Cuban duty on flour has been removed Mr. Haines said his company was about to send large quantities of flour to Havana, but the Cuban dealers required the flour to be in sacks of 200 pounds each. Spanish weight. He didn't know what the Spanish weights were and he was referred to some of the big importing houses that have dealings in Cuba.

DECIDED TO HAVE A CLUB-HOUSE.

Directors of the "Papyrus" Will Rent the House at No. 236 Michigan Avenue.

The directors of the Papyrus club at a meeting yesterday decided to rent the vacant house at No. 236 Michigan avenue for a club-room for two and a half years. There was not a chair in the house, so all the directors had the floor at once.

The matter of furnishing and decorating the house was placed in the hands of committees. The regular House committee—Charles H. Sergel, Charles H. Kerr, and Austyn Granville—will have charge of the decorating, and the furnishing will be in the hands of T. S. Dennison, August Eckle, Jas. F. B. Orr, and Mrs. Austyn Granville. It was decided that the first meeting of the club in its new home should take place the evening of Sept. 23.

INSTANTLY KILLED BY TRAINS.

Thomas C. Carroll and Charles W. Stobie Meet Death.

Thomas C. Carroll, aged 44 years, residing at No. 660 South Jefferson street, and employed as switchman by the Illinois Central railroad, was struck by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight car at Sixteenth street and Stewart avenue and instantly killed.

While crossing the Western Indiana railroad track at Twenty-fourth street yesterday morning Charles W. Stobie, 75 years old, was struck by a north-bound train and killed. His skull was fractured and his arms broken. The body was taken to the Monroe street morgue. Stobie was a real-estate dealer, unmarried, and boarded at No. 321 Sixty-sixth street.

Thomas Dawson, a carpenter employed at Swift & Co.'s, was killed last evening by a train of cars near Swift's slaughter-house. He was married and lived at Tracey avenue and Fifty-eighth street.

A man supposed to be Thomas Farrell was killed last night by a Louisville and New Albany train at Burnside, a station a few miles south of Englewood. Just how the accident happened nobody seems to know. The body was put on the train and delivered to the police officials at Englewood.

Rudolph Schroeder, 62 years old and a laborer, was severely hurt last night at Forty-seventh street and the Wabash tracks. He was riding on a freight-train and at that crossing jumped off. Schroeder miscalculated the speed of the train and the distance, and when picked up was found to be suffering from a bad cut on the head and internal injuries. He was removed to his home, No. 2358 Oakley avenue.

SOUP FLAVORED WITH PARIS GREEN.

A Queer Case of Poisoning Comes to Light.

Paul G. Andres lay on a couch at eight o'clock last night in his home, No. 121 Walnut street, recovering from a mysterious case of poisoning which happened in his family Sunday noon. Mr. Andres ate some chicken soup. He noticed it was of a greenish color and tasted as though it had not been seasoned. Soon afterward he felt ill and told Mrs. Andres that he thought the soup had been poisoned. He arose from the table and went to the pantry for some milk, but fell to the floor just as he was about to enter the pantry.

A physician was called, who applied a stomach pump and administered an emetic, and in a little while Andres was out of danger. An investigation showed that the soup had been poisoned with paris green or some similar substance. But how the poison got into it is a mystery. On the top shelf of the pantry was a package of paris green. Immediately below this on the floor was a cabbage, part of which was used in the soup. It was thought that the poison had been accidentally moved and some of it had fallen on the cabbage. This view was strengthened by the fact that a quantity of poison was found on the cabbage. But it was also found that the package had not been stirred, and there was no poison on the intervening shelves. Mr. Andres and family think the poison was deliberately put into the soup, although they have no idea who the guilty person is.

Mrs. Andres says the only time it could have been done was during ten minutes that she was absent from the kitchen while the soup was cooking. At that time there was no one in the house except James White, a boy 16 years old who was driven from his home on Fulton street by a step-father, and who has since been boarding with Andres while learning the printers' trade. The Andres family think no suspicion of the poisoning could attach to him, as they say he would have no cause to attempt such a deed.

Lieut. Steele of the West Lake street station investigated the affair and concluded the poisoning was purely accidental. Andres is still weak, but his physician says all danger has passed.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Wants the Suit Dismissed.

Attorney George F. Harding, ex-President of the Kenosha County Bank, filed an answer in the United States Court yesterday to the suit begun against him by the bank some months ago for $1,500,000 and damages. The bank alleged that he appropriated to his own use that amount of securities of the bank in 1886. Mr. Harding denies this, claiming that he obtained a judgment for $15,000 against the bank and the receiver that was appointed took charge of the bank. Afterward the bank sued him, but on a cross bill he filed the court held his claim to be a rated one, and an injunction was issued against the bank to prevent it from further escaping the judgment or beginning suit against Harding. Last March, however, Harding says the bank came before Judge Hawes and secured a dissolution of the injunction that had stood for twenty years. Mr. Harding says the court's action was unwarranted, and he asks that the suit against him be dismissed.

Mr. Jeffery Hadn't Heard of It.

The announcement by telegraph from New York that E. T. Jeffery was the choice of both Jay Gould and Pierpont Morgan for President of the Union Pacific to succeed Sidney Dillon was the first intimation Mr. Jeffery had received of his name having been considered in this connection. Mr. Jeffery was presiding over a meeting of the Committee on Transportation of the World's Fair when a reporter called on him regarding the report. He said he had had no word from either Mr. Gould or Mr. Morgan, and in consequence could say nothing as to the truth or falsity of the story.

Slugged by Highwaymen.

Albert G. Hubbard, chief clerk in Justice Bradwell's Court, was the victim of a bold robbery Saturday night. He was sitting on a bench in the Lake-Front Park about 10 o'clock when two men came up behind him and pinioned him to the seat. He struggled and one of the robbers struck him on the head, rendering him insensible. When he revived his gold watch, $6 in money, and a ring were gone. Mr. Hubbard was seriously injured, and has not entirely recovered from the assault.

The National Pageant.

The jubilee and dancing party by members of the Jackson Social club will be a feature of the National Pageant at the Auditorium in aid of the Fresh Air Fund this week, opening Thursday evening. In the jubilee choruses and the "Ole Virginie Reel" E. C. W. Machalt, W. E. Brooks Jr., Dr. H. Waldo Davenport, and others are to do black face comedy and sing "Every Year Nigh." The entire old plantation style.

The minuet will be composed of four groups and will be elegantly costumed.

Chicago Kindergarten College.

The Chicago Kindergarten College under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Harrison will open in the Art Institute Building Oct. 1. The school is for the instruction of mothers, nurses, and teachers and provides a three years' course. Students must pass an examination and be at least 18 years of age. During the year lectures will be delivered by George P. Wells, Edward G. Howe, Denton Snider, George F. Brown, and Mrs. Sarah De Charm Hibbard.

Missing from Home.

The following persons were reported missing at the police stations last night: Annie Heizel, 2 years old; William Clark, 28 years old; Larry Rikosky, 6 years old; Frank Schultz, 13 years old; Andrew Spiegel, 6 years old; Mathew Taglaw, 12 years old; Helen Joyce, 3 years old; Michael Foley, 24 years old; Herman Weinberg, 7 years old; Edward Montgomery, 18 years old.

Englewood Has a Rumor.

A story is current in Englewood that Col. J. H. Haverly intends reopening Lanyon's Opera-House on Sixty-second street, near Wentworth avenue, which has been closed for some years. The basement of the opera-house has always been used as a livery stable. It is understood that that objectionable feature will be removed and the building lowered.

Held Creppa to the Criminal Court.

John Creppa, the fruit vender who was arrested Sunday for tampering with a switch belonging to the North Side Cable railway company at Clark and Wisconsin streets, was before Justice Kersten yesterday charged with the offense. Creppa was held to the Criminal Court in $3,000 bail.

Van Vlissingen—Moore.

Cards were received in Chicago yesterday announcing the marriage Sunday at Benton Harbor, Mich., of Mr. James H. Van Vlissingen of Chicago to Miss Etta D. Moore of Benton Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vlissingen will be at home after Oct. 6 at No. 1727 Frederick street, Chicago.

Trying a Bridge Gate.

Morris Wheeler has put up a safety gate at the north end of the Dearborn street bridge. It works automatically and he claims it is strong enough to stop a street car, and in no way interferes with the working of the bridge.

Kept Open After Midnight.

William O'Neill, who runs a saloon at No. 398 Dearborn street, was arrested last night, charged with keeping his place open after midnight.

Items.

W. H. Garland of New York was seized with an apoplectic fit at Randolph and Clark streets yesterday afternoon. He lay apparently dead and an immense crowd collected. The sick man subsequently recovered in a neighboring drug store.

Ernst Miller, engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train which was wrecked at One Hundred and Fifth street Aug. 23, died yesterday at No. 4430 Shields avenue from injuries received in the accident. The inquest will be held Sept. 10.

John Holmes and wife and Mrs. Martha Halvorsen and two children, all of No. 109 West Erie street, were driving home from a picnic last evening, when, at Union and Lake streets, the buggy struck the curb and all were thrown out. Mrs. Halvorsen struck with her right temple on the curbstone and was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

John T. Shayne & Co., reliable furriers, correct styles now ready. Nos. 191 and 193 State street.

BIG DAY FOR GRANGERS.

DEMONSTRATION BY MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE AT TOPEKA.

President Polk and Gen. Weaver Address a Crowd of 15,000—Gov. Boies Discusses the Labor Question at Keokuk—Thomas Platt on the Rochester Republican Convention—Hawley Does Not Want to Be Secretary of War—Political News.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Labor day demonstration here today was the most elaborate the State has ever witnessed. After the trade unions had passed in procession the reviewing stand in which were seated the State officials the Farmers' Alliance demonstration began. One wagon made of ears and stalks of corn floated a banner which read: "No mortgaged homes. King Corn did it." Gen. J. B. Weaver and L. L. Polk, President of the Farmers' Alliance, addressed 15,000 people at the fair grounds in the afternoon. Gen. Weaver predicted the success of the industrial classes in politics. President Polk declared the farmers and laborers were certain to unite and that when that day came they would control the Nation. He dealt with the growth of the Alliance movement. When asked in an interview this afternoon whether the Alliance people would abandon the Democracy President Polk said:

"I can't answer that question; ask the leaders of the old parties. The two old parties want the Alliance people to come back to them and offer to compromise, but when we talk about terms they tell us to renounce our principles as heresies and give up our crazy ideas. Now I cannot conceive of a compromise in which one side gives up everything and the other side nothing. Yet this seems to be exactly what they want. I am catching it all around from the papers now, but if they can stand it I can. In the South they say I am working up a Republican adjunct and seeking negro supremacy. In the North they tell me the Alliance is nothing but a Democratic side-show. The Southerner is slow to take up a new thing, but when he decides what he wants he never gives it up. We have a reputation for being hotheaded, but that is because some of the Democratic leaders were hotheaded. Our people as a class are directly the opposite. The Southern Alliance men will never give up, but will get what they demand soon or late, whether through the old parties or not."

President Polk and Gen. Weaver spoke from the State-House steps tonight. Dispatches from other points in the State say that the Alliance took no part in other Labor day demonstrations.

GOV. BOIES TALKS ON LABOR.

Some of the Problems of the Day Discussed at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Labor day exercises at Rand Park this afternoon drew out the largest crowd ever assembled in this city. Mr. Wheeler did not appear, greatly to the disappointment of many Republicans who had come from a distance expecting to see and hear their candidate. Among the speakers were A. J. Westfall, candidate of the People's party, Mrs. Lease of Kansas, and Gov. Boies. The former claimed all the glory for this country's progress belonged to the farmers. The lady contended that the Knights of Labor were responsible for all the improvement in the workingman's condition. Gov. Boies among other things said:

The Legislature of our State in its enactment declaring the first Monday in each recurring September a legal holiday to be known as "Labor day," paid a fitting tribute of recognition to a class of our people upon whom more than upon all others combined the welfare of Iowa depends. I do not wish to exaggerate the estimate that thoughtful people everywhere place upon the manual laborers of a country in both a material and political sense and do not when I say, not only that the prosperity of every nation is dependent upon these, but that the very existence of enlightened civil government is imperiled by anything that tends to debase labor or humiliate those to whose lot it falls. From the first organization of civilized society to the present in every form of government established for men manual laborers have always been and will always be the predominating moral and physical power. In a government like our own if they know how to wield the influence they possess they may shape its destinies as they choose, and if wise make it great, beneficent, and enduring. But if they err through ignorance, prejudice, or crime shatter its foundations and bury its superstructure in a ruin that would engulf their own as well as the hopes of all beside.

I have watched with no lack of interest the organization of societies in the various fields of manual labor, and I am grateful for the success they have so generally attained. That they have greatly aided in the advancement of the interests of the laboring classes in both a material and social sense I have no doubt, and if wisely conducted they will prove a bulwark of strength to the institutions under which we live. It is with no narrow prejudices that the great army of toilers should approach the discussion of political subjects that affect their interests. Capital, if justly managed, is not their enemy, but instead it is their constant and most efficient friend. To destroy it in any wise is to limit to that extent their own means of subsistence and make harder for them their struggle for the necessaries of life. To learn what is just and understand the means by which labor can secure its own deserts without invading the realm of capital's rights is the great problem of the present hour. Never did a subject more difficult engage the attention of men.

All wealth is the result of labor. Without it the world would be impoverished in a single year, and yet the men who produce this wealth are not the men who enjoy the most of it. How can this be changed? Who can lead us from the wilderness of doubt that surrounds us and point the way to a system of economics that shall fairly divide the accumulations of the world between those who labor and those who supply the means by which labor can be made profitable? No one man, I assure you; no class of men, unless it be those who produce its wealth, who, by reason of their numbers, hold in their own hands the destinies of this Nation and who can through the instrumentality of the ballot-box make it vastly greater and better than it is or scatter its hopes in a whirlwind of strife.

If those of your class are always true to their duties as citizens this government will endure to the end of time. If false there is no other power that can preserve it.

S. L. Bestow, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was also present, but did not make a speech.

WHITE IN THE FIELD TO STAY.

Forecasts as to the Result of the Rochester Convention by Thomas Platt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Few delegates to the Republican State convention that will meet here Wednesday have yet arrived, but hundreds will reach the city tomorrow morning, and in another twenty-four hours political excitement will be at its height. Thomas C. Platt arrived this morning and in an interview said:

"Andrew D. White is in the field to stay and has strong support. Van Cott has many friends among the New York delegates, but it does not seem politic to ask him to leave his present position. Capts. Becker and Wadsworth are still in the field and will be strongly supported in their respective sections. There is nothing in this Tracy movement. It is not wise to run an administration candidate."

"What about the minor offices?" was the next query.

"Well, William A. Sutherland of this city has a strong backing for Attorney-General and will probably be nominated. The New York delegation to a man will support Edwin Einstein for Lieutenant-Governor or Controller; probably the latter office."

"Who will be the officers of the convention?"

"William W. Goodrich of Brooklyn will undoubtedly be Temporary Chairman. Nothing has, of course, been done toward the permanent organization."

"When will the convention conclude its business?"

"As to that I cannot say. The country delegates are always anxious to adjourn and go home, but I think the convention will be in session longer than one day."

HAWLEY DOESN'T WANT IT.

The Senator Says He Would Not Take the War Portfolio for Anything.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Hawley says the War Portfolio has not been offered to him. He adds he is not a candidate for the position and that Vanderbilt's money would not induce him to assume the place. He was on friendly terms with the President, but did not wish to become Secretary of War. He was confident there was no thought of tendering him the position. He wished to be let alone until 1893 and then he wished his constituents to reelect him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Senator Hawley's friends here take little stock in the report of his going into the Cabinet. He is Chairman of the Military committee and would make a first-rate Secretary of War, but if he once gave up his place in the Senate the condition of Connecticut politics is such that he would have a hard time in getting back. His present term runs till 1893, and he looks forward to a reëlection.

NEW YORK FARMERS' PLATFORM.

Planks Upon Which They Will Stand in the Coming Campaign.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A convention of the State Farmers' League (not incorporated) was held at the Globe Hotel by county and town league delegates this afternoon for the purpose of outlining a plan of action on political questions affecting the interests of agriculture in the coming canvass for the election of State and local officers. About fifty leagues were represented. A committee was appointed to confer with representatives from other like organizations to secure a combination of councils and forces. The committee was also instructed to make out and direct an active campaign this fall in connection with the General committee of the league. The committee which had been appointed to report to the convention a platform of principles congratulates farmers of the State that the action taken at Syracuse is having effect upon the politics of the State in a hopeful degree, and adds:

And we further resolve, that in view of the fact that the approaching election is for the choice of officers whose duties will be confined entirely to the direction of State affairs, we believe and here affirm that the issues that should be and shall be made be our voice this fall relating to taxation, economy of administation in State government, retrenchment in town, county, and state expenditure are the paramount questions at this juncture with the farmers of New York State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all kinds of class legislation; and we are likewise against the consolidation, combination, or manipulation of powers by individuals or corporations as inimical to a free and independent exercise of personal liberty and the protection of both public and private interests.

Meeting of the Connecticut Senate.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—After a recess extending from June 29 the Connecticut Senate held a brief session today and adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 10. This is the day preceding the reassembling of the House of Representatives. The long conflict over the State officers will then be resumed. It is the general impression, however, that no settlement will be reached, leaving the Republican hold-over State officials undisturbed. The only possibility of any other result is that the Supreme Court may make some decision in the contested election case now pending before that tribunal which will favor a settlement and the installing of a new set of State officers. The Senate today was principally limited to eulogizing the memory of Dr. Alsop, whose election as Lieutenant-Governor is claimed by the Democrats.

Gen. Mahone Issues an Address.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7.—The State Republican committee, Gen. William Mahone, Chairman, has just issued another address to the Republicans of Virginia, headed: "They Will Bide Their Time," which is about evenly divided between a denunciation of the Democrats and a glorification of the Readjusters and Republicans. The address concludes as follows:

Let the impostors who are masquerading in our clothes as readjusters, as the friends of free education and free suffrage, as the conservators of our institutions and civilization, play their dreary farce alone. Want of courage or energy, no time and means in a direction now perfectly useless. Husband your strength and resources for the time which shall surely come when a fair field and an honest election shall be possible in Virginia.

Massachusetts People's Party Nominations.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—At a convention of the People's party held in this city today the following State ticket was nominated: Henry Winn of Walden, Governor; William J. Shields of Boston, Lieutenant-Governor; Joseph W. Cadele of Westfield, Secretary of State; Thomas A. Watson of Braintree, Treasurer and Receiver-General; William O. Wakefield of Lynn, Auditor; Israel Ward of Worcester, Attorney General. Maj. Winn has served in both branches of the Legislature and is well known to the farmers of this State. He began life as the private secretary of Charles Sumner, and was for many years a Republican.

Doesn't Help Van Nort's Case.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A conference of leading Republican politicians was held at the Carrollton Hotel today to discuss the difference between Col. Van Nort, the nominee for Governor, and Charles T. Westcott, the newly-elected Chairman of the State committee. Col. Van Nort was not present, but Mr. Westcott was. After the conference Capt. W. D. Burchinal said: "Westcott will remain at the head of the committee. If Van Nort wants to withdraw he will have to do so soon. If he does not formally retire and has nothing more to say on that line he will have virtually accepted the nomination and the campaign will be conducted just as if he were acceptable to the great majority of the party."

McKinley on Capital and Labor.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—At the Woodsdale labor picnic, thirty miles north of here, today, where William McKinley and John Seitz, candidates for Governor, Republican and People's party, respectively, made speeches, McKinley's subject was the relations of labor and capital and their common dependence upon each other. In developing his subject he took occasion to show what capital had done in this country, and how much better the condition of the laboring man was in this country than in any other land under the sun.

Recommended for Minister to Liberia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A mass-meeting of the colored Republican voters of this city was held tonight at the Grand Opera-House, when resolutions were adopted recommending to President Harrison the Rev. Dr. J. R. B. Smith of New York for appointment as Minister Resident to Liberia. The administration was indorsed and the President thanked for the appointment of Mr. Durham as Minister to Hayti.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES

On the Santa Fe Route.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad Tuesday, Sept. 15, and Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the following low rates. Tickets are good to return for thirty days. Office, No. 212 Clark street, corner of Adams.

St. Louis and return	$ 6.00
Kansas City and return	10.00
St. Joseph and return	10.00
Denver and return	34.20
Dallas and return	32.20
Fort Worth and return	32.20
Galveston and return	40.60
Eureka Springs and return	18.50
Las Vegas Hot Springs and return	43.95

The same low basis for rates will apply to nearly all points in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas. Pullman vestibule trains to all these States and Territories.

Three Grand Excursions.

On September 15th and 29th, ticket agents will sell tickets to points on the Union Pacific system in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana at a rate of one and one-third fare to those desirous of purchasing cheap homes in any of these States. There are millions of acres of good lands in these States and they will be sold on easy terms.

Tickets will be good thirty days, with stop-over privileges on the going portion of ticket. For the descriptive pamphlet on any of the Western States send to E. L. Lomax, G. P. and T. A. Union Pacific system, Omaha, Neb., or W. H. Knight, General Agent, No. 191 Clark street, Chicago.

Harvest Excursions—The Burlington Route

Will sell cheap excursion tickets to anybody on harvest excursion dates, Sept. 15 and 29, 1891, to all points Northwest, West, and Southwest. Tickets good for thirty days can be purchased now at ticket office, No. 211 Clark street.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Have you tried a cup of beef tea?

Buy it! Drink it! What? Why Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. Once tried always preferred. Absolutely pure.

Fits, spasms, opium habit, headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Sleeplessness, indigestion and pain are horrors that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will abate.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Brown's Household Panacea.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

For Indiana and Illinois, light local rains, slightly warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portions, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, warmer, except in extreme southern portion, stationary temperature, easterly winds.

For Iowa, local showers, easterly winds, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Missouri, light local showers, easterly winds, slightly cooler in southern, stationary temperature in northern portion.

For Wisconsin, light local showers, southeasterly winds, slight changes in temperature.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE OF LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 7. The weather has been cooler today in the corn belt, although the maximum temperatures have averaged above 80 degrees. In Kansas they averaged above 90 degrees. Light showers fell in South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. Elsewhere it has been fair. For Tuesday cooler weather is probable. It will be fair with the exception of scattered showers in some localities. Frosts are probable Monday night in the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota.

Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for twenty-four hours ending at midnight Sept. 8: For Northern Illinois, fair weather, clearing in Western portion Monday night, little cooler.

For Northwestern Indiana, fair, with stationary temperature, fair Wednesday.

For Chicago and vicinity, fair and continued cool, although little warmer than Monday, winds generally northerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Mean temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	66	90	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	50	70	S. E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	29.80	64	66	N. W.	Clear	.06
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	60	78	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	74	82	N. W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	78	82	Calm	Fair	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	58	74	N. E.	Fair	.12
Chicago	30.16	62	76	E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	66	76	N.	Rain	.04
Cleveland, O.	30.10	64	76	N.	Fair	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.10	54	66	E.	Clear	.40
Davenport, Ia.	30.20	58	82	E.	Cloudy	.06
Denver, Colo.	30.02	66

The Tribune.

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8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891.

NINE thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 25 cents a pound and 14,000 pounds at 23 cents.

AS MIGHT have been expected of the old Bay State, it proposes to have an educational exhibit at the World's Fair worthy of the name and fame of the State. The State Board of Managers has determined to make the exhibit "of education and all that stands for education," and to make it regardless of any general exhibit. There is no doubt that the proposition will receive generous support from the public, so that in addition to the display of its material resources Massachusetts will make an educational display that will be one of the attractions of the Fair.

IT does not appear that the President has made a mistake in appointing John S. Durham, the Consul at Santo Domingo, successor to Frederick Douglass as Minister to Hayti. Mr. Durham, like Mr. Douglass, is of the negro race, though fair as many white men. He was born in Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with high rank. He was a reporter for some time on the Philadelphia *Times* and for five years was on the editorial staff of the *Bulletin* of that city. He has been actively identified with the Progressive Workingmen's club and also has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and reviews. He participated in the last Presidental campaign and showed unusual ability as a stump speaker. He has made an excellent record as Consul at Santo Domingo, having negotiated the reciprocity treaty and shown diplomatic capacity of a high order. The situation in Hayti, which promises to be a turbulent one before long, will still further test his abilities in that direction.

THE banking business has increased greatly in this city within a year, the number of banks and the capital employed having grown nearly one-third. There are but twenty national banks in Chicago, being the same as two years ago, and only three have been added to the list in more than five years. But the number is now exceeded by that of the State banks, including trust companies and savings. The State returns for Aug. 20 and those made under the Controller's call for July 9 give the following totals, as compared with those of nearly a year previously:

	1891.	1890.
Number of banks	43	35
Capital	$ 32,077,000	$ 24,371,475
Surplus and und. prof	17,007,316	13,090,009
Deposits	116,874,145	100,420,093
Loans and discounts	135,601,613	119,730,095
Cash on hand	35,502,243	30,240,570

The most prominent totals for the twenty-three State banks are: Capital stock, $12,177,000; surplus and undivided profits, $5,470,287; savings deposits, $13,848,623; loans and discounts, $47,096,990; total resources, $69,187,011.

TEN HOURS' WORK FOR EIGHT HOURS' CABINETMAKER WAGES.

The various cabinetmakers' unions of this city, numbering from 1,400 to 1,600 men, have ordered a strike for eight hours' work with ten hours' pay. They want the same wages they are getting now for two hours' less work. The employers say: "We will do what you ask if you will get our competitors in the furniture-manufacturing cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana to do the same thing. We may be able to defy the rivalry of Eastern towns, but if manufacturers in surrounding cities, who pay lower wages now than we do, are enabled to buy ten hours' work for less money than we are asked to pay for eight they will undersell us everywhere and we will have to go out of the business, and you will have to hunt for other employers."

The cabinetmakers have been told plainly what it is that stands between them and their eight-hour day—the lower wages or longer hours, or both, which are the rule in other cities. The more intelligent trades unions have recognized this fact in the past. They have admitted that the demand for shorter hours and higher pay per hour by any particular trade must be general to be successful. The Chicago cabinetmaking workmen who are striking now have overlooked in their eagerness for shorter hours the influence which competition has on wages. They have disregarded it so completely that the great majority of them, with the exception, perhaps, of the Scandinavian members, are voting for the Congressional and Presidential candidates of a party whose avowed policy is to expose all the workingmen of this country to a destructive competition by taking away that protection which at present shelters American wage-workers from the undercutting attacks of the lower-paid workers of Europe.

There is at present a 35 per cent ad valorem duty on imported furniture. The result was that only about half a million dollars' worth was imported last year. But for that duty immense quantities would have come in from Canada, and also from European countries where raw materials of furniture are nearly as cheap as here and the cost of labor is but a half or a third. If the existing protection were removed the manufacturers of the United States would say to their men: "If you do not consent to a cutting down of your wages to meet foreign competition the goods we turn out will cost more than the imported ones, and there will be no market for dearer furniture. In that event we will have to shut up shop and you will have to hunt other work. But if you will accept a wage reduction to offset free trade importations and will work ten hours for eight hours' pay, then we will stick to the business and see if we can compete with our cheap foreign rivals whom you have brought against yourselves by your free-trade votes."

Is it not singularly inconsistent on the part of the cabinetmakers, when they see so plainly the effect which the competition of longer hours and lower wages has on those who are seeking shorter hours and larger wages, to vote for and help elect three Democratic Congressmen from Chicago who are pledged to carry out a free-trade policy with competing foreign furnituremakers, and expose their constituents to a competition more severe than they have ever known as yet? Is it not absurd for these eight-hour strikers to insist on a "minimum wage rate," and at the same time pursue a course which will make that minimum wage rate the low one which is paid now in Europe to cabinetmakers?

Most inconsistent of all are the Irish members of these striking unions. They are Democratic almost to a man. Those of them who live in the Second District assisted in the election of an Irish free-trade Democrat to Congress. These Irish cabinetmakers are doing all they can to make this country adopt the economic policy of England and open its ports duty-free to the manufactures of England so that they may crowd out of American markets similar articles made by dearer-labor Americans. They are anxious to build up Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Bradford at the expense of Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lowell. Yet they are continually denouncing England and the English for destroying Irish manufactures. They want Ireland to have a Parliament of her own, and they want that Parliament to adopt a protective policy so as to keep out English goods and promote Irish manufactures. Why are they for one thing in Ireland and another in America? Why are cheap English goods to be given the preference here and not there? But more astonishing still to see these Irishmen striking for *ten hours'* pay for *eight hours'* work and voting for free admission of European furniture made for four hours' pay for twelve hours' labor! Who can explain these gross inconsistencies?

THE REOPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

Today the 207 school buildings of Chicago will reopen their doors and the most important branch of the city administration will resume business for another school year. Nearly 2,800 teachers will return to their duties, rested and refreshed by their long vacation. Nearly 125,000 pupils, voluntarily or under the compulsory law, will flock to the school houses today, and three or four thousand more who cannot go by day will seek their education at night. It is a big army this which is marching under the banners of education undisturbed by monopolies, walking delegates, agitators, hour laws, wages, or labor unions.

For the first time in many years this great army will assemble with a new general in command, but it will move on its accustomed way without friction or disturbance of its duties and methods. The high standard of efficiency which has been maintained by Mr. Howland will be kept up by Mr. Delano, and if the board selects the permanent successor wisely, and without regard to favoritism or partisanship, there is no reason to believe that the schools of Chicago will not continue to challenge those of the Eastern cities in the results obtained. The most important reform in methods of teaching which has yet been suggested is that made by Mrs. Flower at the last meeting of the board. Speaking of compulsory attendance, Mr. Howland says in his last report:

> Many of those brought in from the streets and alleys are not fitted for the ordinary schoolroom, being physically as well as mentally incapacitated by their previous life for quiet and continuous study, and soon leave or are suspended for misconduct. One of the greatest needs of the city, made almost imperative by the Compulsory law, is a family school in each of the several sections of the city, with facilities for some simple work as well as study, under the charge of well-prepared teachers, in which the little waifs of the community, now growing up in want and wickedness, may be tenderly cared for and trained to habits of industry, intelligence, and honorable citizenship.

The suggestion made by Mrs. Flower, which contemplates the organization of a manual training department in each of the public schools upon such a scale as the circumstances may warrant, seems to meet exactly the emergency commented upon by ex-Superintendent Howland. The waifs gathered into the schools unquestionably would be interested in this department, and if they cannot be made to devote themselves to the ordinary curriculum it is much better that they should be taught something useful. If the suggestion is carried out wisely and intelligently it need not interfere with the regular duties of the school. On the other hand it would be a practical and profitable substitute for some of the ornamental fads, and if there is a class of pupils who cannot use their heads they would at least learn how to use their hands, which is better than dismissing them from the schools for incompetency or insubordination. Mrs. Flower's suggestion, therefore, deserves to be carefully considered. Meanwhile there is every reason to congratulate Chicago's hard-working and intelligent army of teachers upon what they have accomplished and the cheering outlook for the future. There is no class of the city employés which has more important responsibilities devolving upon it or which performs its duties more faithfully and conscientiously.

WAGES OF IRONWORKERS.

A recent number of the *Iron Age* contains a statement of the difficulty between the employers and the workers at the Vesuvius Iron and Nail Works at Pittsburg. The wages of the single operative, known as "roller," in the plate mill, amounted to $10,294 for the last working year, which is claimed to exceed the total profits of the manufacturers in that department of the works. Hence the latter protested. They stated they were unable to pay such a high figure for work and that it is unfair, the scale of wages being substantially the same per ton as several years ago, when the output per day was hardly a third of what is now accomplished by the introduction of improved processes. The worker gets three times as much pay, while because of increased competition the employer does not make as much profit as formerly.

The competition has become so great that the profit is reduced to a merely nominal amount, notwithstanding the large tariff, all the benefit of which would seem to be obtained by the workers through their combinations and unions. The reason is that the iron employers have not pooled or formed a trust to sustain prices, and so are selling their product at far below the importing limit. They are not charging all that the tariff defines the people to be able to bear. They do not exact all that the high-wall shelter of the tariff allows them, all of which may be accepted as proof positive that the tariff is needlessly high in these cases, and certainly too high for the purposes of revenue. It is doing no good for the government, not helping the employers, and it may be questioned if it be doing any good to the workingman which the former low tariff did not do, since neither of the two classes is taking full advantage of it. Hence the additional "protection" recently accorded to the trade was no protection at all. It is utterly valueless, as are most of the other additional duties imposed under the McKinley act of last year.

In the case objected to the wages seem to be disproportionately high for the service rendered. The employés have all the advantage conferred by improvements introduced within the last few years, though the introduction could not be made without the outlay of considerable capital, which is entitled to its share in the profits arising from cheaper production as measured by the number of days' work needed to produce a named result. But it may be doubted that a general reduction in the wage scale would add materially to the profits of the manufacturers under present arrangements, which are those due to severe competition for the supply of a demand that is below the average. So long as that demand continues slack, and the ironworkers have no trust among themselves for the purpose of repressing production and maintaining prices, they are likely to bid against each other down to the lowest figures at which they can possibly fill orders. Any variation in the wage scale is likely to be quickly followed by a corresponding change in the prices asked for the product, the advantage, if any, accruing rather to the consumer than to the producer.

CHICAGO LEADS BOSTON.

The clearing-house statements for last week give the following as the totals for the five leading cities of the United States, with the changes from the aggregate for a year previously. The big percentage of increase at New York and Boston is due to the fact that a week of six business days this year compares with one of only five days twelve months ago:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$752,533,010	29.6	.....
Chicago	100,946,000	20.3	.....
Boston	90,444,408	15.4	.....
Philadelphia	60,901,747	.....	8.9
St. Louis	22,064,801	.....	2.4

When a few weeks ago Chicago pulled ahead of Boston in the matter of bank clearings the people of that city said it did not amount to anything. The gain here was alleged to be only temporary, and due mostly to ephemeral causes. They said that manufacturing business in Boston was unusually dull just then and that when commercial and manufacturing activity was revived in the fall Boston would resume its accustomed place as second on the list. But this must have been a mistake. The begining of the fall season has come, and the first week of September lapsed into history. The banking record stands, Chicago 101 millions and Boston 90¼ millions. This city accepted the challenge, met the Bostonians on their own ground, and the latter are fairly distanced. They are away behind in the race.

So it may be taken for granted that our advantage is a permanent one and that Chicago will in the future draw further and further ahead of Boston till the Hub is left hopelessly in the rear in company with the other cities that have been successively passed by us in times gone by. It is but a few years since we forged ahead of Philadelphia, which now stands to us in the ratio of 61 to 101, and there was a time when we were thought to be wrestling with St. Louis, which by virtue of doubling up its returns managed to make a show of equality long after it was entitled to compare with us except at a great disadvantage. Now the 22 millions reported by St. Louis as measuring the volume of its week's business amount to less than a quarter of our aggregate. The history of those cities has yet to repeat itself in the case of Boston.

New York stands at the head of the list with a total of a little over 750 millions but no just comparison can be instituted between it and any other city in the Union, because New York clears for the entire country. Its 60 per cent of the total is the sum of a multitude of transactions with other places alike on the seacoast and in the interior. It transacts the clearings business for the cotton, grain, provisions, and petroleum that are exported from this country to Europe and other parts of the world, handles the foreign exchanges on stocks, bonds, and specie, and the inter-city business between itself, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco, and other commercial centers. Therefore it stands in a class by itself, as representing the whole country, and a large percentage of its clearings is simply a transfer of funds of credits between other points, having no corresponding activity within its own area. But as between all the other cities the volume of bank clearings is an entity by which we can measure the amount of business actually done in a given place or in the area of country tributary thereto. It forms a measure of the wealth and commercial activity of this city and immediate surroundings.

The Boston people have long since claimed, and justly, that their bank clearings do not alone represent the business done by 450,000 people within the limits of that city, but of all the other places which lie near enough to it to be reached by a journey of an hour or two on a suburban train, and that makes over a million. So the comparison is one between the equal populations of Chicago and Boston plus its suburbs, and the latter has now sunk to the third place on the list.

But New York appears to be losing ground quite as rapidly as Boston. Its clearings for the whole of August were $2,403,500,000, which is 18.8 per cent less than the aggregate for the same month last year, while the total of all other points noted fell off but 4.3 per cent in the same time. And this in the face of a season of real speculative activity in New York last month. The August figures for Chicago were $361,883,000, against 357,002,145 for Boston, being a difference of nearly $5,000,000 in our favor. Hence the beginning of the fall trade shows a relative improvement for Chicago just at the time for which the Bostonians were calculating the scale would turn the other way.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The Buffalo *Express* wants to know what can be done to save the Erie Canal, which as a commercial route to and from the seaboard is now being outstripped by every competing enterprise. The State has done what it can for the canal. The tolls were cut down and then abandoned, the locks lengthened, and a law enacted for the regulating of elevator charges. But this did not keep pace with the strides made by the railroads, and does not even keep them in sight. The monster railroad locomotive is now able to haul on a low grade line 65 large car-loads of grain instead of the 24 small ones of not long ago, and literally plays with the canal, allowing it to carry at times and not at others. Only a few days ago the roads secured 700,000 bushels of grain to be carried from Buffalo to the sea, and the canal only 50,000. "There was never an August before this when so much grain was moving and when the canal was so far from commanding the situation." Still it is argued that the canal is the cheapest route, as the single steamer with five consorts can carry 50,000 bushels of grain, and doubtless a single horse power could move the whole of it. That quantity hitched behind a locomotive cannot be transported so cheaply as by water. But the railroad is a combination, and will take the freight at a loss rather than not beat the canalboat, the owner of which is handicapped by an idea that he must make enough money out of single trips to pay expenses.

The *Express* thinks there is no salvation for the canal save in concerted action, and asks: "Where is the man or combination of men to imitate the methods which are being used so effectively to starve the canal?" It intimates an idea that if the canal tonnage were owned by a single corporation railroad methods might be used. But here is the difficulty. The State would never consent to maintain a waterway for the apparent sole benefit of a few persons, though it were, as formerly, to be the gainer by reason of low freights and large traffic. Hence the remedy, if there be one, must lie in a plan by which the many can act as a unit. By such cooperation they might reach out after business in the West as the railroads do, and the increased competition between the two would then be to the advantage of the community by guaranteeing a continuance of low freight rates if not a further reduction in the cost of transportation. There should seem to be no good reason for the retiring of the canalboat as having no further right to exist in a contest for the survival of the fittest. But if the railroads can show themselves able and willing to do more satisfactory work on the same terms, or the same work at cheaper rates than the men who operate boats on the canal, the latter will have to give way, though it would be cause for sorrow to many that the Erie Canal, once the proudest feature in our commercial system of interior communication, had survived its usefulness.

A WORD IN BEHALF OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

It was suggested recently by THE TRIBUNE that it would be better, in speaking of the services rendered during the Revolution by Irishmen or their descendants, to describe them specifically as Scotch-Irishmen, being Protestants in whom Scotch blood predominated, or as Irishmen, being Catholic, in whom Celtic blood predominated. The *Citizen* takes exception to that and

> begs leave to decry and deny any such distinction. Ireland proper is not circumscribed on the north by the River Boyne. The race which inhabits that island, whether they were originally Norman or Milesian, Huguenot or Cromwellite, are now Irish, and cannot, unless they are the merest lick-spittles, pretend to belong to any other nationality.

That is true unquestionably of the present time, but a different state of things existed at the time of the Revolutionary War, and its existence should be recognized. From the time of the Ulster plantation by James the First in 1611 down to the date of the beginning of the Scotch-Irish immigration to America in 1713 the mass of the inhabitants of Ulster, whether settled there by James, Cromwell, or William, were looked on by the Irish as English military colonists, and as belonging to alien and unfriendly races, differing in blood and especially in religion. The editor of the *Citizen* says as much. The Irish Roman Catholic Celts did not look on the Scotch Presbyterians or the English Episcopalians as their countrymen. They were divided also by language 200 years ago. So the Ewings and Breckinridges and MacClellans who came to this country prior to the Revolution called themselves Scotch-Irish and were not claimed by the Irish Celts as being compatriots. Time has done its work, however. Even religious ascerbities have abated, and the immigrant from the Ireland of today, whether he comes from Londonderry or Belfast, Cork, Dublin, or Limerick, should be spoken of as an Irishman.

The *Citizen* says further:

> The alleged Scotch-Irish, who became under James I. the undertakers of Ulster and the original carpet-baggers, were mostly lowlanders, a cheap, penurious, and disagreeable cross between the bilious Scotch Covenanter and the psalm singing English Puritan. It is no credit to their descendants that they flow from such a fountain. As a matter of fact, outside of Richard Montgomery, Andrew Jackson, and a few other military heroes, their record in America is either insignificant or traitorous. The father of secession was the son of a Scotch-Irishman, and his name was John C. Calhoun.
>
> A cross between the Covenanters and the Puritans who fought side by side at Marston Moor might be expected to have those pugnacious, persistent qualities which the Scotch-Irish have always shown. The blending of differing Caucasian races has done no harm. The Celts of the Scotch lowlands, thanks to the admixture of Teutonic and Scandinavian blood, lost some of their wild dash but gained an unrelenting and dogged persistency which has enabled them to outstrip the unmixed Celts of the highlands in the battle of life. The blending of Teuton, Northman, and Celt in England made a breed better fitted to conquer the world than any one of the three would have been singly. The melting together of many races in the United States is one of the causes of the great progress of the country. And to the infusion of English and Scotch blood with that of the Celts of Ireland the latter owe the progress they are making so rapidly in the direction of self-government. The leader who taught the Irish how to win parliamentary battles was a man of English and Scotch-Irish blood. The Celt possesses brilliant imagination and fiery courage. He is always ready for fun and a fight. But there are certain other necessary qualities which must be acquired by crossing with other races which are more stolid and also more practical.
>
> The assertion that with the exception of a few military heroes "the record of the Scotch-Irish in America is either insignificant or traitorous" does not need an answer. So many men of that race have been illustrious soldiers, statesmen, clergymen, lawyers, and physicians, have served in the Cabinet, and have occupied the Presidential chair that it is needless to give names. One alone will suffice, that of James G. Blaine, whom the *Citizen* supported for the Presidency and whose record is neither "insignificant nor traitorous." It is true that Calhoun was Scotch-Irish, as was Andrew Jackson, who squelched him. But Calhoun was not the father of secession. The honors of paternity belong to Thomas Jefferson, who was of Welsh extraction, as was Jeff Davis, who actually put Jefferson's ideas into operation. The Welsh are of the same great race as the Irish Celts, and are not akin to those Scotch Covenanters to whom this country owed Ulysses S. Grant.

A PROHIBITION TICKET.

The Prohibitionists are said to be anxious to support candidates of their own at the fall election. But they fear that the Australian Ballot law has disfranchised them, and that they will be unable, because of its provisions, to put a ticket in the field. The law says that a ticket may be nominated at any convention of delegates representing a party which polled 2 per cent of the vote cast (in this case in Cook County) at the last general election. If this refers to the judicial election, which was held in June last, the Prohibitionists had no candidates, and hence it did not poll a solitary vote. But perhaps the Election Commissioners will construe the law as applying to the general election of November, 1890. That would seem a reasonable construction.

There is another way, however, in which they can get on the official ballot the names of several men whom they wish to vote for. That is by the use of nomination papers. If the Prohibitionists can agree on candidates in any way they please, and then get one for every fifty who voted at the June election to sign their nomination papers, then the names will be printed on the official ballot. The total vote in June did not exceed 60,000. It would be necessary then to get the signatures of 1,200 qualified voters, each of whom must add to his name his place of residence.

But if there were only 100 Prohibitionists in the county they would have no trouble with their nomination papers. There is nothing with which men are more liberal than with their signatures when it costs them nothing and commits them to nothing. Every one is always ready to sign a petition. And even if this were not the case the Democrats would rush to the rescue of their side-partners. Every Democratic saloonkeeper would sign the nomination papers of the drys, fearing that if they did not have a ticket of their own they might vote for the Republican candidates. The Prohibitionists have only to circulate a petition paper and they can obtain ten times more names than the law requires

LABOR DAY AND FREE TRADE.

Labor day was well observed in this city yesterday. There was a big turn-out of the workers. They had delightful weather for their procession and the picnics which followed it and they enjoyed themselves greatly. But did it not occur to some of the more intelligent among the men who marched and picnicked yesterday that if the party for which most of them vote were in power they would not be as well able to afford a Labor day as they are now? If the Democrats controlled the destinies of the Nation they would be fully pledged to repeal all laws which protect the American workingman, directly or indirectly, from the competition of half-paid foreign labor. They would compel the wage-worker to choose idleness or far lower wages. Necessity would force him to take the latter. Having become used to certain comfortable conditions of life which his greatly reduced Democratic wages would not permit him to retain he would strive to make good his losses by working longer hours and taking fewer holidays. When asked to keep Labor day he would say: "I cannot afford to throw away a day's wages now. I need every cent I can make. I gave up the eight-hour day and Labor day when I helped to hand over the government to my party, the Democrats. They promised me cheap goods, and I voted for their candidates. They kept their promise; but I have found that cheap goods mean cheap pay, and that I have to work more hours now to get the dearer ones, and I guess I have made a great mistake and seriously damaged my own interests. But then I am a Democrat, and must grin and bear it."

THE young Emperor of Germany is hard to satisfy. One hundred pairs of white trousers and the decorations of innumerable orders counted as nothing when he reflected that he hadn't a beard.

A FULTON COUNTY editor declares his intention to tell the whole truth about everything that happens in his village hereafter. From a life-insurance point of view this puts him in the extrahazardous class.

WILLARD GLAZIER'S claim to the discovery of the source of the Mississippi is pronounced by *Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine* to be ridiculous and preposterous. "If evidence could have crushed Glazier," says the editor of the magazine, "he would have been reduced to powder long ago." Glazier is uncrushable. He is the Col. John A. Joyce of explorers.

THE steamer Dubbledam, which sailed from Rotterdam a short time ago, met with an accident in mid-ocean and had to return to port in a Dubbledamaged condition.

WHILE Jerry Simpson has been going about the country complaining that the American hog gets transportation over the railways cheaper than he does Uncle Jerry Rusk has been demonstrating that the American hog is a wholesome and reputable animal, deserving of some discrimination in its favor, and has lived to see it admitted to Germany again. There is a great difference in Jerrys.

A SUBURBAN pastor preached last Sunday on the topic: "Who Was Cain's Wife?" In answer to this familiar question we are sometimes told that it is not necessary for us to know—that it is really none of our business. And yet if we are all children of Adam we are related to Cain also. It is a family matter.

NOT a word of protest against Congress authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to the managers of the World's Fair has come from Cumberland Gap. Some of the New York papers ought to be ashamed of themselves.

GOLD is quoted at 302 or thereabout in Buenos Ayres, but there is plenty of paper money in the city. From an Alliance standpoint Buenos Ayres seems to be a highly prosperous center of finance.

JERRY SIMPSON thinks the Democrats will carry Ohio. Regular Democrats know better.

THE English people may be "mostly fools," but America appears to be largely ahead on parachute-jumpers.

AS TO the political situation in Ohio it may be predicted with some certainty that as a result of the coming election Gov. Campbell will lose his political situation entirely.

THE young man who wears a yachting cap may not be a yachtsman—he may be a bargain salesman.—*Esteemed Contemporary.*

Or he may skipper round lively behind an ocean counter. Sea?

IT was a capital day for labor.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Proper Resentment.

While the crowd at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets yesterday was watching the printers march past in gay procession a man who was trying to telescope his neck upward sufficiently to enable him to see over the heads in front of him accidentally stepped on the toes of the man behind him.

"If you do that again," howled the sufferer, "I'll punch yer jaw!"

"Do what again?"

"Step on my foot!"

"Did I step on your foot?"

"You did."

"I beg your pardon."

"That's all right, but don't you do it again."

"Why not?"

"I'll punch yer jaw."

"Who are you, anyhow?"

"That's all right."

"I want to know who's going to punch my jaw."

"My name's Hawkins, sir."

"Occupation, Mr. Hawkins?"

"I'm a butcher, if it's any of your business."

"Make sausages, do you?"

"Sometimes."

"Then do your wurst."

And he turned his back on Mr. Hawkins and began telescoping his neck upward again.

The Trouble with the Ponies.

The North Side little girl was trying to assist her father in driving a span of Shetland ponies in Lincoln Park. The speed did not suit her. The ponies were soldiering. She brought the lines down smartly on the backs of the Shetland hirelings and shouted:

"Get up!"

The ponies jogged along at their regulation trot, neither faster nor slower. She whacked them again with the lines and again issued the command:

"Get up!"

There was no response on the part of the ponies, and seizing the whip she gave them several sharp cuts with it and said:

"Now get up, will you!"

They did not get up. The only evidence that they felt the lash at all was a slight twitching of an ear on the part of the animal on the off side, and the procession moved on at precisely the same speed as before.

"Papa," she said, "I know what's the matter with these ponies. They're deaf!"

PERSONALS.

Hans von Gumppenberg, a well-known author, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for publicly reading a poem in Berlin. The writer of the poem seems to have escaped.

Toistoi, who bitterly opposes all marriages except what he calls "angel-marriages," is the father of sixteen children, only nine of whom are now living. The youngest is 3 years old.

Herrman Oelrichs has made the trip from New York to San Francisco in his private car in four days, eighteen hours, and forty minutes, one of the quickest runs ever made across the continent.

Bismarck has the neuralgia, Diaz is regaining his health, Spurgeon grows weaker daily, Senator Quay is troubled with sleeplessness, the Kaiser again has earache, and Gladstone isn't feeling very well.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and Hattie and James G. Blaine Jr. will leave Bar Harbor about the 15th and go to Augusta, occupying their residence on State street for three weeks, returning to Washington early in October.

The Marquis of Salisbury has raised twenty-one people to the peerage since he became Premier, besides giving several others a lift up in the pages of Burke. And the Lord only knows why some of his selections should have been made Lords.

George Vanderbilt will have a $50,000 tennis court as one of the incidental conveniences of his new palace at Asheville, which, when complete, will be a structure so ornate in its magnificence as to be called the show place of the American Continent.

Bishop Strossmeyer of Pesth thinks there will be a general European war before 1894, and that before the world is fifty years older Emperors and Kings will have gone out of business and republicanism and common sense be established in every part of Europe.

The young King of Spain is such a weak and puny little fellow that all efforts to educate him are held in abeyance. He needs strength, stamina, and physical development more than learning, and his mother is wise enough to strive to get him what he most needs.

Mr. Handy of the World's Fair Commission, a newspaper says, is a dandy. This recalls Mr. Handy's introduction, not long ago, to a Chicagoan. "Mr. Handy," said the presenter, "permit me to introduce Mr. Dandy. Mr. Dandy, Mr. Handy; Mr. Handy, Mr. Dandy; Dandy, Handy; Handy, Dandy."

Kate Field relates in a way that admits of a suspicion that she was the young lady in question a bon mot of Walter Savage Landor. He having dropped his spectacles one day an American girl picked them up for him, whereupon he exclaimed with much grace, "O, this is not the first time you have caught my eyes!"

The mad King Luitpold of Bavaria grows mentally weaker all the time, but, in spite of periods of days in which he will eat nothing, his bodily health is apparently unimpaired. Why the fiction of royalty should be preserved so carefully for such an unfortunate creature is one of the riddles of divine right.

The late Senator Pomeroy was elected the first Mayor of Atchison by the toss of a cent. There were two tickets in the field, that of the Pro-Slavery party and that of the Free-Soilers. But to avoid the trouble of a regular election it was agreed to settle the contest by flipping a copper, the winner to have the Mayoralty and the losing party three of the five Councilmen. The Free-Soil party won, and Pomeroy was named for Mayor.

CHRONIC KICKERS.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* How often does Chicago propose to draw on the government for $5,000,000 for World's Fair expenses? This is not an impertinent question, for it is quite a spell till '93.

Rochester *Post-Express:* We can say, without the slightest hesitation, that no such loan should be made—and we may add that the check of the Chicago people in asking a loan, after the pledges they made in Congress, is monumental. [Every pledge made to Congress is being fully redeemed.]

Philadelphia *Record:* The nation is rich—has not the Census Bureau said it?—and a beggarly $5,000,000 for a World a Fair of such tremendous lithographic proportions as that which is now imminent at Chicago should strike the honest citizen with a sense of surprise at the moderation of the managers. Let them go on, and fear not.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is stated that Chicago will ask a loan of $5,000,000 from the United States for the World's Fair project, but there is no probability that Congress will authorize the use of the national credit in that way to the extent of a single dollar. [Did not Congress make a loan to the Philadelphia and New Orleans Fairs?]

Nashville *American:* Chicago is now calling lustily upon Congress to help her manage the mad elephant she was so anxious to take charge of and exhibit at her own expense and for her own profit. When Chicago sized herself up against the World's Fair undertaking she made no allowance for the shrinkage to result from the flowing of her surplus wind.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* Chicago will have to modify the plans made for the World's Fair buildings and grounds or face a serious financial difficulty. The estimated cost of getting the show ready to open is $18,000,000. This is too much, even though the government should be induced to contribute the $5,000,000 outright. It will be an easy matter to cut down the cost and still make the Columbian Exposition "the greatest show on earth."

St. Louis *Republic:* When St. Louis and New York wanted the World's Fair Chicago promised to run it entirely at its own expense. [Never made any such agreement or promise.] Now it wants "a loan" of $5,000,000 from the Federal Treasury for a starter, in addition to the already usurped privilege of having its pork-packing aristocracy run over Col. Phœbe Cousins of St. Louis—a privilege it could not have obtained from St. Louis for twice five millions.

Springfield *Republican:* Chicago has not fulfilled its promises to subscribe sufficient capital for the World's Fair, and as a consequence the managers are now in financial straits and propose to ask Congress for a loan of $5,000,000 to help them out. Chicago has more than she promised. Congress will have to come down, for the Fair must be held, and on a scale worthy of the country, whether Chicago redeems its pledges or not. It is rather humiliating to Chicago, whose loud protestations and profuse promises had as much to do as anything in locating the Fair there, to be thus pilloried before the country, but nobody is to blame but her own boomers. [Was it humiliating for Philadelphia to ask for a loan?]

CURRENT NOTES.

Can a man who falls off a roof be called an eaves-dropper?—*Binghamton Republican.*

Hardly a week passes but we are constantly surrounded by perils seen and kerosene.—*Texas Siftings.*

Love that is made in the autumn woods may not last through a cold winter.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

If you could slip a belt on Hayti her revolutions would run the machinery of the world.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The dear-hunting season has been transferred from the beach to the drawing-room.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The man who owns a railroad never gets half as much joy out of it as the one who travels on a free pass.—*Ram's Horn.*

He—"Will you marry me? I have a bachelor uncle who is worth a million." She—"No; but you might introduce me to your uncle."—*Epoch.*

"I want a R tickle on the oyster," said the managing editor to the funny man. "Here," responded the office boy, handing him the shell.—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Billus—"Tomorrow is your birthday, Maria; would you like a surprise?" Mrs. Billus—"Certainly; I do wish you would get up and start the fire."—*Boston Courier.*

"Just see that trombone player. His face is red as a beet from blowing hard." "Yes, he certainly ought to know what is meant by strains of music."—*Boston Herald.*

It is proposed in all seriousness to preserve the dead by nickel plating. Should this custom prevail the most plebeian of posterity will be able to point with pride to their polished ancestors.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"I cannot imagine why you should discourage him. He seems to be a young man of steady habits." "Yes, that is so, mamma, dear. And bachelorhood is one of them, I think."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Jones (reading aloud)—"'A true, good, noble woman is ever ready to make herself a doormat for the man she loves.' Ah, Dolly, those are the women who make the best wives!" Mrs. J. (who is not of this type)—"Yes, dear, and the worst husbands!"—*Punch.*

Europe's Shortage of Food.

A London cablegram to the N. Y. *Times* of Sept. 6 says:

> Each day's figuring now increases the shortage of food which Europe sees staring it in the face. Roughly speaking, the importing nations of the earth need 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and the exporting nations have a surplus of only 410,000,000 to meet this demand. This is indeed a roseate statement of the case, because it is based on last year's consumption. This year both rye and potatoes are grave failures, which throws a big added burden on the world's wheat supply. To say nothing of Russia, there will be an additional wheat consumption in Germany of some 2,000,000 bushels from the mere fact of the shifting of army rations from brown to white bread. All these figures, which the European papers gloomily turn over in their columns only to make them, like snowballs, grow bigger, mean the payment of whole shiploads of cash to America. It is like wormwood to the taste, this thought that, in addition to all the vast and varying burdens of standing armies and navies to keep the peace here, a sum equal to the cost of a campaign must be paid over to America to keep alive at all.

An Important Invention.

Liverpool *Journal of Commerce:* The engineering world will shortly be startled by the appearance of a new engine which, if the results confirm the anticipation, will revolutionize the motive power at present in use. A model is in course of preparation by the inventor, who has the benefit of the advice and cooperation of one of our leading scientific engineers. The advantages claimed are less original cost, greater power, space required much less than at present occupied, also less boiler space and great saving in fuel, which means more cargo capacity.

Is Blaine Going to Cincinnati?

Cin. *Com.-Gazette:* A prominent Cincinnati Republican is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Blaine in which he says that if his health permits he will come to Ohio and to Cincinnati to take part in the campaign. This is glorious news, and will enthuse the Republicans of Ohio to the highest pitch. Every speech that Blaine may make in Ohio will be worth thousands of votes to McKinley.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Haddon Chambers' drama, "The Idler," is quite as audacious as his first play, "Captain Swift." "The Idler" was given its first Chicago presentation at Hooley's Theater last evening. The occasion was the opening of the twenty-second season of Mr. Hooley's management in Chicago, and in honor thereof programs were printed on satin and given out as souvenirs.

The personage who gives the title to the Chambers' play is Mark Cross, who, after an adventurous youth, meets with a woman whom he sincerely loves. He is prevented from marrying her by a trifling obstacle—he has a wife, an unworthy woman, who has deserted him. He leaves his adored, returns to her hand-free, and finds that she has married a certain Sir John Harding, M. P. Sir John is introduced and Mark Cross recognizes him as "Gentleman Jack," a gambler and never-do-well, whom Mark met in America. "Gentleman Jack" killed a man in America under circumstances that suggested cold-blooded murder. "Ah," says the retrospective auditor, "this is 'Captain Swift' over again." But the semblance ends here. Simeon Strong, brother of the victim of Harding's bullet, comes to England and meets Sir John. He, too, recognizes "Gentleman Jack," and he is determined to have the member of Parliament taken to America to be tried. Lady Harding appeals to

DENIED BY DR. DEPEW.

HE SAYS NO LABOR AGITATOR CONTROLS NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK.

He Defines the Attitude of the Company Towards Organizations of Workingmen—Baron Hirsch's Money Is Not Being Used to Send Russian Jews to America—Good Crop Prospects in the Caucasus—The Trades Union Congress—General Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—In the name of the New York Central and Mr. Vanderbilt, Chauncey Depew tonight made a sweeping reply to the cabled announcement that a labor agitator got possession of several shares of New York Central and proposed at the annual meeting to investigate the attitude of the company towards organized labor. Mr. Depew talked right out from the shoulder.

"After the strike last year," he said, "I was selected as the orator by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In my address to them I declared the position of the New York Central. I repeat that we are not opposed to organized labor. We recognize the right of workingmen to organize trades unions for the protection of its own members, but we do object to any outsider not engaged in the same business to come to our workingmen who are satisfied and have no grievance and order them out on a strike. That sort of thing we do not recognize. Every reasonable, helpful, labor organization controlled by its own members in their own interest is to be encouraged. We welcome such trades unions as the locomotive engineers. It does much good. We would rather have it than not have it. I speak for Mr. Vanderbilt, for the New York Central, and for myself."

Mr. Depew and Mr. Vanderbilt sail for the New York on the Teutonic tomorrow.

NOT SENDING JEWS TO AMERICA.

Baron Hirsch's Money Not Being Used to Help Refugees Across the Water.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The mass-meeting of Jews in New York to protest against the alleged misuse of Baron Hirsch's millions to flood America with cheap workmen from Russia, and so help capital to overthrow organized labor, created a sensation in England. It is only a few days since a mass-meeting was held here to protest against the influx of Russian Jews. In order to determine the exact situation a reporter called on Lord Rothschild today. He found the foremost living Jew in his great banking house with several important financiers dancing attendance. His strong, manly face lit up and his eyes flashed when the subject of the visit was mentioned.

"Not one dollar of Baron Hirsch's money is being used to send any one to America," he said.

"But the charge is publicly made and no one contradicts it."

"Yes," said Lord Rothschild, "I repeat no money of the Hirsch fund is or has been used to send people to America."

Lord Rothschild is a man of few words. When he speaks his meaning is unmistakable. He looked the reporter straight in the eyes and said slowly and earnestly:

"None of Baron Hirsch's money has been used to send people to America and none will be used for that purpose. There is no intention to send people to America in that way. Of course, if immigrants go to America with their own money, we cannot help it. Last week twenty or thirty immigrants came here from Russia, but they paid their own way. We are not responsible for their movements. That is all I have to say."

This is unquestionably the most important statement that has been made since the beginning of the Hirsch movement, as Lord Rothschild is regarded all over the world as the head of his race.

GOOD HARVEST IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Government Makes Cheap Rates for Transportation of the Grain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The prospects for a good harvest in the Caucasus are splendid. The government has reduced by 50 per cent the rates hitherto levied upon cereals transported on the Caucasian railroads, in order to facilitate the conveyance of grain from one part of the country to the other. In addition the navigation companies on the Caspian Sea and on the River Volga have come to the determination that they will also lessen their tariffs. It is officially stated there are large reserves of rye stored in the granaries of the Baltic Province of Livonia, and the Governor of that province has offered to lend 1,000,000 poods to provinces which find themselves deficient in their supply of rye owing to bad crops or other reasons. This loan of 1,000,000 poods is to be repaid to Livonia when the next harvest is gathered. The peasants of Courland, another of the Baltic provinces, have made a similar offer. They announce their willingness to lend 1,000,000 poods of rye to less fortunate provinces on the sole condition that the Imperial Government will see that the grain lent is restituted in due course of time.

WORKMEN IN CONVENTION.

First Day's Session of the Trades Union Congress at Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union Congress opened here this morning. There are over 500 delegates present and they represent about 1,500,000 British workmen, skilled and unskilled. Mr. Thomas Burt, member of Parliament for Morpeth, Northumberland, a member of the Royal Labor Commission, was elected President.

The congress will discuss a number of questions of great importance to the working classes, prominent among which will be the question as to whether eight hours should or should not constitute a legal day's work. On this subject there is an increasing diversity of opinion.

State insurance for workmen and their employers' liability in cases of accident are also questions which are looked forward to as likely to raise a considerable amount of discussion.

The delegates from the London trades unions will strongly oppose the proposal that the unions represented at the congress shall pay the sum of £1 per 1,000 members before they are allowed to vote.

The question of municipal workshops will also be discussed, and it is probable that a proposition may be made to form a new National Labor party in Parliament.

Capture of a Russian Spy.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.—Gen. Alikhanoff, the Russian Commander and Oriental diplomat, has been arrested at Cabul, the Capital of Afghanistan. He is charged with being a spy in the employ of the Russian Government. Gen. Alikhanoff, or, to give him his full name, Gen. Alikhanoff-Avarsky, was captured while disguised as a Moslem devotee. It is claimed on his behalf that he is no longer in the employ of the Russian Government, as he was recently dismissed from the military post which he held in the Czar's service. It is probable that stern measures will be taken by the Ameer of Afghanistan in the case of this important prisoner, who is considered by the British authorities to be one of the most daring, astute, and dangerous men in the Russian service.

Argentine Legations to Be Abolished.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres state the wheat harvest in the Argentine Republic is exceptionally good this year. The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has published his annual report, in which he proposes, from motives of economy, to abolish the legations in Vienna, Lisbon, Berne, and Mexico, in consequence of the crisis the streets of the city are crowded with artisans and workmen of all sorts who are out of employment. The Argentine press has commenced a campaign against railway rates, which, it is true, are excessively high, and this is attributed to the English directors who have them in charge. Great dissatisfaction is universally expressed at the exorbitant taxation which is put upon provisions.

Lively Fight Between French Troops.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, today received the military attachés of the foreign embassies and legations, who will proceed to the scene of the French military maneuvers in the morning. M. De Freycinet invited all of them to attend the General banquet Thursday. Today's encounter between the opposing French forces was spirited. Gen. Negrier made a formidable attack with the whole strength of the Seventh Corps against the positions of the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Jamont, who, believing the positions impregnable, had refrained from bridging the river at this point. The heat, however, became overpowering, and Gen. Saussier, the Commander-in-Chief, stopped the fight.

Thinks Well of Daly's Company.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 7.—In an interview today M. Mars, the author of "The Surprises of Divorce," from which the play, "The Lottery of Love," is taken, declared himself most delighted with the manner in which his play has been produced by Daly's company, though in his opinion the suppression of incidents thought likely to shock the American taste has greatly affected the original idea of the piece, which is now rather cold. M. Mars considers Mr. Daly's company an excellent one throughout. Mr. Drew plays his part well, but hardly equals M. Jolly. All are able, however, to interpret the play accurately.

To Buy Museums and Art Galleries.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—It is proposed to found at Rome, with foreign and Italian capital, a society for the purpose of buying up the museums and art galleries of Prince Borghes and any other owners who may have financial reasons for desiring to part with their collections. In this way the dispersal of these treasures will be prevented and a grand gallery of the highest specimens of art will be formed more extensive than could be gathered together by any single collector or capitalist. The great value of the exhibit would warrant the charge of a sufficiently large admission fee to visitors to make the enterprise a profitable one.

Big Catches of Mackerel.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CORK, Sept. 7.—The autumn mackerel fishing on this coast has opened under the most favorable conditions. One boat netted 60,000 fish in Dunmanus Bay in a single night. At Baltimore, on the bay of that name, about fifty miles from this city, where there are American local buyers, the boats are netting from 5,000 fish apiece every night and they find a ready sale for their catch at from 8 to 10 shillings a hundred. All the mackerel caught there is being cured for the American market.

Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Among the Americans registering at the Paris office of THE TRIBUNE today were:

Mrs. E. Bishong, Denver, Colo.; A. Barendt, San Francisco; Miss E. Choteau, St. Louis; Mrs. Thompson Campon, Detroit; P. L. Foy and family, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Chicago; Mrs. L. F. Hume, Los Angeles; L. J. and Miss Howard, St. Louis; Miss L. Hulmer, Chicago; G. A. and Mrs. McKinlock, Chicago; C. Mulliken, St. Louis; Miss Mitchell, St. Louis; Misses Poole, Chicago; F. C. Phillips, Chicago; A. Sproner and family, St. Louis.

Railway Accidents in France.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Through the neglect of a switchman a train at the Marcuil railway station was telescoped today by running into the terminus buffers, and fourteen persons were injured. The Nice express on entering Marseilles also met with an accident and had a narrow escape. The train was run into by a freight-train. The rear car of the express was a baggage-car, and owing to this fact the passengers escaped with their lives, although they were severely shaken up.

The Oriental Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At today's session of the Oriental Congress the members discussed the mistakes of the white traders in dealing with the Eastern peoples. The opinion was expressed that they ought to avoid touching upon prejudices. Prof. Schlege gave as an instance of such prejudice the colors classed by the Chinese as being lucky or unlucky, saying that they refused to buy gooods wrapped up in paper of the unlucky colors.

Panic in a Paris Theater.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—During a performance of "Lackme" at the Opera Comique this evening electric lights in the theater were suddenly extinguished. The audience became panic stricken in the darkness, but no one was hurt, and order was soon restored. An investigation being made it was found that the stage carpenter had become entangled in the belts of the dynamo and had been torn into shreds.

The Kaiser Pardons an American Prisoner.

WIESBADEN, Sept. 7.—Mrs. O'Neill, the wife of Gen. O'Neill, claiming to have been an officer in the United States army, who in a fit of jealousy shot at and dangerously wounded her husband at this place May 20 last, and who was imprisoned for that crime, has been pardoned by Emperor William and released from imprisonment.

The Czar Wants an Intimate Union.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—At a banquet given in his honor at Lourdes today Baron von Mahrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, in an address said that he was only promoting the Czar's wishes in desiring an intimate union between Russia and France.

William Reaches Munich.

MUNICH, Sept. 7.—Emperor William arrived here this evening. He was greeted at the station by Prince-Regent Luitpold and the royal Princes, who were accompanied by their suites. On the way to the palace the Emperor received an enthusiastic reception from the citizens.

International Agricultural Congress.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—The International Agricultural Congress opened here today. M. Meline was elected President, and Mr. D. F. Salmon, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, was elected Vice-President. The congress will remain in session until Saturday, Sept. 12.

Brevities by Cable.

An epidemic of influenza is raging in Jaen. Fully 3,000 people are at present suffering.

It is reported at Zanzibar that natives recently killed the explorer Stuhlman in a skirmish on Lake Tanganyika.

A great meeting will be held in Barcelona soon to protest against the recent commercial treaty with the United States.

Troops to the number of 150,000 have been ordered to Warsaw. This will bring the number of the Russian forces on the Polish frontier up to 500,000.

The American tourist, Carleton Graves, who was arrested Saturday last at Mayence on suspicion that he was a spy, has been released from custody.

The Vienna correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* telegraphs that Austria will reply to the Turco-Russian Convention by annexing Bosnia to the Austrian dominions.

The British bark Fiji, bound from Hamburg to Melbourne, has been wrecked on the rocks off Warnambool, Australia, and thirteen of the crew were drowned.

The Austrian army maneuvers closed yesterday, and the Emperor of Germany, who had been watching them, has gone to Munich accompanied by Chancellor von Caprivi.

The steel works at Bolckow, near Middlesborough, Yorkshire, are idle owing to the absence of orders. The result is that several thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment.

It is announced that the Cunard Steamship company has decided to build two new steamers for the Boston trade in addition to the two new vessels which that company will build for its New York trade.

The London Board of Trade returns for the month of August, 1891, as compared with those of the corresponding month last year show that imports increased £1,430,000 and that exports decreased £2,231,000.

Arrangements are now being made for the speedy publication of an evening paper in Dublin, whose object shall be the support of Mr. Parnell. The *National Press* is about to publish an afternoon paper devoted to the McCarthyite interests.

Lively Fight for a Postoffice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom only arrived home from Europe Saturday, but today two delegates from Olney swooped down upon him to present the claims of two of the candidates for the postoffice there—Col. Charles Ferriman and T. W. Hutchinson. The friends of Charles Johnson, the other leading candidate, will present his case in a day or two. The contest for this appointment is a decidedly lively one, and all the Republicans in Olney are taking a hand in it.

Arranged the Minor Details.

Gen. A. L. Chetlain presided at a meeting of the Executive committee of the Army of the Tennessee at the Palmer House last night. Minor details were arranged for the unveiling of the Grant statue and the reunion to be held Oct. 7 and 8. The main exercises will be held at the Auditorium and the banquet at the Palmer House.

TO STOP DRUNKENNESS.

CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN GERMANY.

Radical Move Concerning the Licensing and Management of Saloons in the Empire—Conditions Upon Which Intoxicants Can Be Sold in Hotels—Figures on Crime the Result of the Use of Strong Drink—The Law Sure to Be Adopted.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The proposed new law against the abuse of spirituous liquors was published in the *Reichsanzeiger* today. It contains twenty-three paragraphs. While paragraph 33 of the Trade law formerly left it to the different Federal Governments to grant licenses, the law is now so changed as to allow of the granting of a license only in cases where there appears to be a need for a retail liquor shop or for a saloon. The need of such a retail place or saloon must be shown. A license will be refused to any one of immoral character or to people who may be suspected of using the liquor business as a cloak for debauchery, gambling, prostitution, etc. If the location—as, for instance, near a church—appears undesirable the license can also be refused.

Retailers are all dealers who sell in quantities of less than fifty liters, and this may be extended to cover those selling below 100 liters. The retailers cannot sell in quantities of less than half a liter.

In cities of over 5,000 inhabitants the retail trade in liquors must not be connected with any other kind of trade. Spirits must not be stored in salesrooms which serve any other purpose than that of selling liquor. Excepted from this are only the drug stores, which may sell liquors in sealed and labeled bottles. All inn and saloon keepers must supply the guests with non-spirituous liquors if required, and also with eatables as far as possible. They must keep strict order in their places and prevent anything which may lead to the abuse of alcoholic drinks. The different governments are permitted to regulate the employment of female waiters.

The police can forbid the sale of liquors before 8 a. m. The sale of drinks to minors below the age of 16 is forbidden, except in cases where they are accompanied by grown persons or while traveling.

Inn and saloon keepers as well as retail dealers are forbidden to furnish liquor to people who have been convicted of common drunkenness within three years, also to all intoxicated persons. They cannot expel a drunken man from their premises except by sending him to his home or to a police station. Inn and saloon keepers are not allowed to furnish liquor on credit except in cases where the guest is taking them with his meals. No claims for liquor furnished in contravention of this order can be legally collected.

Common drunkards and people who by their addiction to liquor endanger the public welfare or neglect their families can be placed under legal guardianship. Such a person is legally equal to a minor. The guardian, or, in his default, the court can order the detention of such a person in an asylum for inebriates. Fines of 30 to 60 marks and imprisonment up to fourteen days may be imposed upon such persons as violate the provisions of the above law. A fine up to 100 marks or imprisonment up to four weeks can be imposed upon any one who becomes intoxicated while engaged in work connected with the saving of life or the prevention of fire, etc.; also who attempts such work while drunk, except in cases of urgent need. The same applies to persons engaged in taking care of the health of others, such as physicians, nurses, etc.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, in publishing the above law, also presents the reasons for its passage in an exhaustive article covering nearly eleven columns of closely printed matter. After referring to the fact that the different laws previously passed had so far proved insufficient in stopping the evils of the abuse of alcoholic drinks, it cites a number of scientific and statistical authorities. In the year 1889-'90 2,279,838 hectolitres of pure alcohol were consumed in Germany, or 4.54 litres for each man, woman, and child in Germany. Of wines about 6.44 litres per head were consumed annually. The quantity of beer consumed annually is equal to an average of 90 litres for each human being in Germany.

The *Reichsanzeiger* goes on to show that while the consumption of liquor is not so great in Germany as compared with other countries, it is yet considerable. The intemperate use of spirits increases the mortality, causes many cases of sickness, is the fountain of pauperism, undermines morality, and ruins the family life. The cases of chronic alcoholism and delirium tremens in Germany which have been treated in public institutions have increased from 4,272 in 1877 to 10,360 in 1885. Among the latter number were 673 females.

Still clearer is the percentage of such cases treated when compared with other patients. The alcoholic cases furnished nearly 20 per cent of all the cases treated in the public hospitals. The insane asylums received 1,614 patients suffering from alcoholic mania in 1885; 1,213 men and 121 women died of delirium tremens in 1886.

Of the prisoners in German penitentiaries convicted of murder 46 per cent used liquor, and of these again 41 per cent were habitual drunkards. Of those who committed manslaughter 63 per cent were drinkers. Violent assaults were in 74 per cent of the cases committed by drunkards, rape by 60 per cent, and the other crimes varied from 40 to 63 per cent. The crime of perjury showed the smallest percentage of habitual drinkers—only 26 per cent.

The article then goes on to state that with the increase of the use of alcoholic drinks vice increases and vice versa. The present social and political life requires greater mental and physical efforts of each person. The consequent excitement and strain is a strong inducement towards indulgence. It is the duty of the government to meet this danger as far as possible.

The danger arising from the sale of liquor in general stores, the danger to morality by female attendance, and the other reasons for the different paragraphs of the law are exhaustively treated. The law is carefully drawn, and in the event of its passage (which is thought to be almost a foregone conclusion) will, it is believed, do much to stop the spread of alcoholism.

The Emperor has taken a strong interest in the matter and has heard frequent reports on the progress of the law. Most Berlin papers republish the law without comments. Only the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Richter's organ, says that the best way to combat drunkenness is to furnish the masses with sufficient and cheap food, to abolish the corn duty and similar imposts.

BIG MEETING OF VETERANS IN KANSAS.

Twenty Thousand Old Soldiers in Camp—Prominent Men Present.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—About 20,000 veterans of the late war are in camp at Chelsea Park, just across the State line in Kansas. The old soldiers here come from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. They propose to organize a Central States Veterans' Association, that being the main object of this initial meeting. The following well-known people are already on hand: John J. Ingalls, Senator Plumb, Gen. Warner of Ohio, accompanied by his staff; Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Senator W. A. Peffer, Gen. John C. Caldwell of Kansas, Col. Andrew J. Smith of Kansas, Col. D. P. Dyer of Missouri, Gov. Humphrey of Kansas, Gov. John M. Thayer of Nebraska, John G. Tate of Nebraska, Lewis Hanback of Kansas, Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Felt of Kansas, E. H. Finston of Kansas, J. R. Hallowell of Kansas, and John L. Webster of Omaha. The following named gentlemen have written they will be here not later than Wednesday: Gen. W. H. Gibson of Ohio, Gen. Alger of Michigan, Gov. Peck of Wisconsin, Gen. John P. Rea of Wisconsin, ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois, ex-Gov. William Cumback of Indiana, B. W. Perkins of Kansas, S. R. Peters of Kansas, Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, and W. P. Hepburn of Indiana. The old soldiers will remain on the ground a week. Saturday permanent organization will be effected on a plan that is now being formulated.

Assault on a Switchman.

Thomas J. Martinger, a brakeman on the Illinois Central railroad, was the victim of an assault in the yards of the company last night. Martinger says he was working around his train, which was nearly ready to leave, when some one struck him on the top of the head with some heavy instrument. The assaulted man was taken to the County Hospital in the ambulance. A careful examination by the hospital physicians disclosed the fact that he had sustained a fracture of the skull, and his injury is of a serious nature and may result in his death. Martinger is 33 years old, single, and lives at Bloomington, Ill.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR APPRAISERS.

Criminal Proceedings to Be Commenced Against Five Pennsylvania Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—Although this was a legal holiday and the offices of the city departments closed for business, there was an important conference at the office of City Treasurer Wright at which the latter official placed before District-Attorney Graham all evidence in his possession relative to the alleged darelictions of the five mercantile appraisers. The only persons present at the conference were the two officials named above and Joseph P. Cullen, private counsel of City Treasurer Wright. The District-Attorney expressed great surprise at the revelations that were made to him in regard to the manner in which the office of the mercantile appraisers had been conducted, and announced that the testimony in the shape of reports in the possession of the City Treasurer were sufficient to warrant the commencement of criminal proceedings against the appraisers, Messrs. Pattin, Houseman, Hunter, Bell and Crawford. At the conclusion of the conference the District-Attorney asked the City Treasurer to allow him several days' time, so that his counsel might arrange the testimony for the convienient use at the preliminary hearing when the prosecution is brought. Mr. Wright acquiesced in this suggestion, and stated further that as soon as the District-Attorney is ready he will make the necessary affidavits upon which warrants will be issued against the five appraisers.

Later in the day Auditor-General McCamant, who jointly with the City Treasurer has the power of appointing the five mercantile appraisers, held a long conference with the last named official. After the conference the following letter of suspension was sent to the appraisers:

Office of the City Treasurer, City-Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1891.—Messrs. Edward W. Patton, Albert Crawford, Harry Hunter, Samuel F. Houseman, and James F. Pell, constituting the Board of Mercantile Appraisers of and for the City of Philadelphia—Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that pending a careful examination of the charges made against you by W. R. Wright, City Treasurer, and of the evidence in his possession, you are suspended from office. Respectfully,

THOMAS MCCAMANT, Auditor-General.

I join in the above order of suspension, but believe that the order should be one of dismissal, basing my belief upon the character of the evidence in my possession.

W. R. WRIGHT, City Treasurer.

THEY REFUSED TO BREAK THE SEALS.

North Dakota Railway Employes Ignore the Demands of Grain Inspectors.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This morning Chief Grain Inspector Wineman and three deputies went to the Great Northern freight depot, where was standing a train of thirty cars ready to pull out for Minnesota. The Chief Inspector demanded of Agent Weeks the numbers of the cars loaded with wheat and asked him to break the seal of such that the wheat might be inspected according to the laws of North Dakota. Agent Weeks replied that his orders were not to give any information to inspectors, not to break any seals, nor to allow any trains to be delayed. The numbers of the cars supposed to contain wheat were taken and reported to Register Edgely at Bismarck.

Commissioner Walsh says that deputy-grain inspectors will make their reports to the chief inspector, and the chief would report to Secretary Edgely at Bismarck. Chairman Walsh said he would then call a meeting of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, when the Attorney-General will proceed by mandamus against railroads, and not employés of roads, upon an order from the Railroad Commissioners, based upon the Chief Grain Inspector's report.

INGERSOLL IS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

He Says He Has No Doubt as to the Verdict in the Davis Will Case in Montana.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, accompanied by his daughter, arrived late last night at the Grand Pacific and will leave this morning for New York. He is returning from his final attack of oratory on the famous Davis will case, and says he feels perfectly at ease with regard to the condition in which he left affairs at Butte.

"The jury is now out," he said, "and I presume will remain so tomorrow at least. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that we shall break the will. It's an unquestionable forgery, and a poor mess of it at that. We've proven that. More than that about fifteen of his relatives testified that they saw the will back in the '60s, yet it was shown that the thing was only manufactured last March. I am not worrying the least bit about the result."

Col. Ingersoll only broke his journey at Chicago in order to obtain a night's rest. In consequence he was not disposed to talk and retired at once to bed.

LOWELL WAS IGNORANT.

THE BOSTON JUDGE DID NOT KNOW HIS FATHER OWNED BELL STOCK.

He Explains His Appointment as Master in the Case of the Western Union Against the Telephone Company—He Supposed That Both Parties Knew the Facts in the Case and Were Satisfied to Have Him Act—A Local Statement of the Case.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Judge John Lowell, whose acts and decisions as referee in the case of the Western Union against the Bell Telephone company have come in question because of the discovery that many of his near relatives were owners of Bell stock, was interviewed tonight. He says when the first telephone case came before him he did not know of that ownership. When the second case came before him he was one of the executors of his father's will and among the property was some Bell stock, but he claims he was ignorant of this fact. In regard to his appointment as master he says:

"Previously to this I believe the story about my relatives holding stock had been published in the newspapers. When I accepted the appointment, if I thought anything about that stock—and I don't know as I did—I thought that the facts were known to both parties concerned, and that knowing these facts both the Western Union and the Bell company were willing to accept me as master."

"Whenever the big suit of the Western Union Telegraph company against the American Bell Telephone company comes up for a hearing in the courts there is going to be some mighty interesting reading. It will be Greek meet Greek, and the best legal talent money can procure will be arrayed on both sides, as the question involved is not only one of principle but one of money—and lots of it at that. On the outcome of this suit depends the ownership of $7,500,000."

An official of the Chicago Telephone company made the foregoing statement, and added:

"Previous to 1879 there were two corporations in the field—the National Bell Telephone company, owned and controlled by Mr. Bell, and a second one backed by the Western Union Telegraph company. After a fight lasting several years a compromise was effected in 1879, whereby the Western Union withdrew from the field, turning all their interests over to the Bell company, which became the American Bell Telephone company, the parent corporation. The terms of the compromise were that the Bell company should pay to the Western Union 20 per cent of the total amount received in royalties. Under this arrangement millions of dollars have gone into the treasury of the Western Union Telegraph company.

"The present dispute is over the terms of the compromise of 1879. The Bell company has paid regularly to the Western Union 20 per cent on all royalties paid them on instruments, but it has refused to pay, as the Western Union would have it, 20 per cent on all receipts outside this source. The Bell company assigns to local companies the right to use its telephones in a certain district, and for this right the latter pay royalties on instruments and devices controlled by the parent company. Besides this the original company owns stock in local companies, manufactures various sorts of instruments, and owns connecting lines, as, for example, the long distance wires between Chicago and Milwaukee and intermediate points. The Western Union claims 20 per cent of the income derived from these outside sources, and it is to recover these amounts that suit will be brought. It is an old case which has been the cause of long and bitter litigation. None of the local companies will be in the least affected by the outcome of the legal battle."

Will Take Johnson Back to Nashville.

William Johnson was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station last night, and will be taken to Nashville, Ill., this morning, where he will have a hearing for assault with intent to commit murder. March 4, 1891, John E. Seifried, night telegraph operator at Nashville, was assaulted and robbed. His skull was crushed in and he lay at the point of death for a long time. Although now out of danger, his memory is entirely gone. At the time of the assault suspicion pointed to Johnson, and Sheriff D. M. White of Nashville yesterday located him in Plymouth and placed him under arrest.

Engine Jumps the Track.

A switch engine of the Northwestern railway left the track at the Deering drawbridge at 8:45 o'clock last night. Two of the Evanston trains were brought in by way of Montrose. The track was cleared before 11 o'clock.

40 years the standard.

A Pure Cream Tartar Powder — ROYAL, Contains Ammonia. — TAYLOR'S ONE SPOON, Contains Alum and Ammonia.

Dr. Price gives larger and fuller cans than those of any other Baking Powder manufacturer.

Above cut represents the comparative size of one pound can each "Dr. Price's," Royal" and "Taylor's One Spoon." These cans were set side by side, then photographed down in exact proportions to admit the plate in this space. Ask your grocer to set a one pound can of any other brand alongside 1 lb. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and observe the difference, as illustrated above.

Adulterated powders may usually be detected by their heavier bulk, as shown by the small cans, and these scantily filled, often containing a circular to help fill out the cans. It is a singular fact that many of the ammonia and alum baking powders are advertised as "Absolutely Pure," All official examinations prove that it would be safe to reject all powders labeled absolutely pure.

The economy in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not consist alone in the fact that much larger and fuller cans are given, but Dr. Price's is a stronger, purer and more wholesome baking powder than any other known. Does better work, and goes farther, hence more economical in every way.

What woman would use an ammonia or alum baking powder if she knew it? Such powders not only undermine the health, but ammonia gives to the complexion a sallow and blotched appearance.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from ammonia, alum, lime, or any other adulterant. The purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

Accept no Substitute. It may conceal Ammonia.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,

STATE AND MADISON-STS.

25 Per Cent Discount

On all Men's, Boys', and Children's Winter Suits and Overcoats carried over from last season.

THIS SALE takes place at the beginning instead of at the close of the season and includes all that are left of our last season's stock of Men's, Boys', and Children's Winter Suits and Overcoats.

It is a Grand Opportunity for you to secure a season's supply of Good, Serviceable Clothing for yourself or boys at a clear saving of *twenty-five per cent* from regular prices.

Men's, Boys', and Children's Suits and Overcoats at 75 Cents on the Dollar.

An Extra Choice Line of Boys' Suits and Overcoats in ages 14, 15, 16, and 17 years.

MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS.		BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS.		CHILDREN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS.	
$35.00	Ones Now $26.25	$25.00	Ones Now $18.75	$15.00	Ones Now $11.25
30.00	" " 22.50	20.00	" " 15.00	12.00	" " 9.00
25.00	" " 18.75	15.00	" " 11.25	10.00	" " 7.50
20.00	" " 15.00	12.00	" " 9.00	8.00	" " 6.00
15.00	" " 11.25	10.00	" " 7.50	6.00	" " 4.50
10.00	" " 7.50	8.00	" " 6.00	5.00	" " 3.75

OUR NEW FALL STOCK

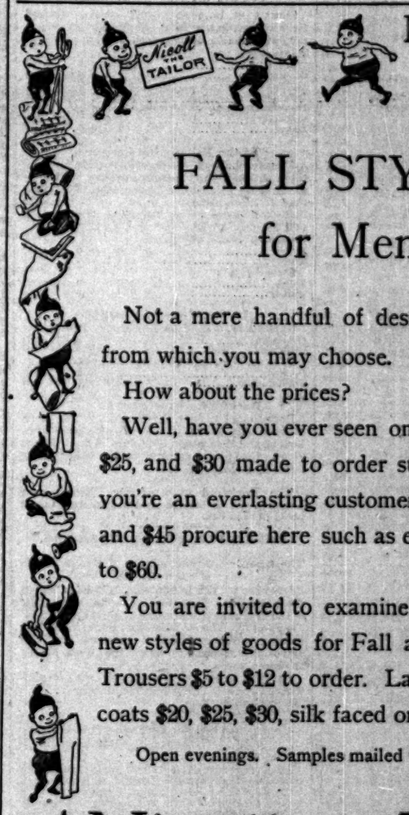
Is entirely separate from the above and is now ready for your inspection.

Open Until 10 O'Clock Saturday.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS,

FRANK REED, Manager. Cor. State and Madison-sts.



Nicoll the Tailor,

Cor. Clark & Adams-sts.

FALL STYLES for Men.

Not a mere handful of designs, but hundreds from which you may choose.

How about the prices?

Well, have you ever seen one of Nicoll's $20, $25, and $30 made to order suits? If you have, you're an everlasting customer of Nicoll's. $35 and $45 procure here such as elsewhere cost $50 to $60.

You are invited to examine over a thousand new styles of goods for Fall and Winter wear. Trousers $5 to $12 to order. Large choice fall top coats $20, $25, $30, silk faced or all silk lined.

Open evenings. Samples mailed to non-residents.

Nicoll the Tailor

Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

The Trimming Dept.

With completed stocks for Fall begs to direct attention to new effects:

Garnitures,	Coque Feather Trimmings,
Long Fringes,	Jet Demi-Flouncings,
Cabochons,	Ribbon and Jet Combinations, etc.,
Pearl Trimmings,	Crystal Trimmings,

And novelties exclusively our own—at prices lower than are usually asked elsewhere.

Pen-and-Ink Sketches—Illustrating the proper manner of applying new garnitures and trimmings, will be shown by salespersons—if desired.

FURS — Seal Garments, Fur Capes. Reliable—Fashionable. Send for Catalogue free. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 151 & 153 STATE-ST.

Beds and Desks — A. H. Andrews & Co. Manufacturers, 215 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

WHILE UNCLE SNOOZED.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS BY WARD'S BOLD BUCCANEERS.

The Good Captain, Left to His Dreams by a Forgetful Hotel Porter, Fails to Awake in Time for the Morning Game in Brooklyn — Cooney Badly Hurt—With Hutchison in the Box the Colts Partially Retrieve Themselves in the Afternoon—Other League Games.

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	114	71	43	.622
Boston	110	63	47	.572
New York	108	57	46	.554
Philadelphia	110	56	53	.527
Cleveland	112	51	61	.455
Brooklyn	110	49	61	.445
Pittsburg	113	48	65	.424
Cincinnati	112	45	68	.398

Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	79	33	.705	Sioux City	10	5	.667
St. Louis	72	46	.626	Denver	9	5	.643
Baltimore	64	49	.566	Kansas City	5	8	.384
Athletic	63	54	.537	Omaha	3	11	.214
Columbus	54	66	.450				
Milwaukee	46	67	.411				
Washington	39	79	.331				
Louisville	29	76	.230				

Ill.-Ia. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Wis. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Quincy	66	34	.653	Appleton	45	34	.569
Joliet	62	48	.564	Green Bay	44	34	.564
Rockford	60	46	.544	Menasha	43	36	.544
Ottumwa	45	52	.464	Fond du Lac	37	42	.468
				Oshkosh	33	41	.471
				Oconto	32	46	.410

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—None.
American Association—None.
Western Association—None.
Illinois-Iowa League—Quincy at Joliet.
Wisconsin League—Appleton at Marinette, Fond du Lac at Oconto, Oshkosh at Green Bay.

HE IS SURELY GROWING OLD.

Uncle Adrian Slumbers While His Merry Colts Are Slaughtered.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—"Popper" Anson went to bed early Sunday night, leaving word with the hotel clerk to call him early so that he might stalk onto the field at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and annihilate the Grooms. Instead, the forgetful hotel clerk allowed "Anse" to sleep peacefully until after 11 o'clock, when it was too late for him to get into the game against the Wanites. However, "Cap" hurried out to the scene of action, and rushing through the gates inquired of a bystander the score of the game. When he learned that his cohorts were barely existing, with three small runs, and that the Grooms had piled up twenty odd, "Old Anse" was the picture of misery, and refused to be consoled. He told his men to come home to a good solid dinner and prepare for the tussle in the afternoon. The cause of Chicago's downfall in the morning can be summed up in a few words. "Bob" Caruthers pitched a strong game all the way through, while the Grooms simply pulverized Vickery and Ryan, who essayed to "twirl" for the Ansonless Westerners. And then the Chicagos made errors until the scorers got tired of footing them up. Cooney was badly hurt and had to retire from the game. Sco.e:

Brooklyn.	AB	R	B	P	A	E
Collins, l. f.	1	2	4	2	0	0
Ward, ss	3	1	2	1	0	0
Ely, 2b	3	2	1	2	4	0
Foutz, 1b	4	2	0	10	1	0
Burns, r. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Pinckney, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	1
Griffin, c. f.	5	1	0	1	0	0
J. O'Brien, 2b	4	2	1	2	2	0
Daly, c.	4	2	2	4	1	0
Caruthers, p.	5	2	2	0	5	0
Totals	40	21	21	27	14	1

Chicago.	AB	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f., p., ss	5	1	3	2	2	1
Wilmot, l. f.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Dahlen, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	1
Merritt, 1b, c	4	0	1	10	0	1
Carroll, r. f., c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Cooney, ss	3	0	0	0	3	0
Hutchison, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	0
Vickery, p., ss	4	0	0	1	4	2
Schriver, c., 1b	4	1	1	1	1	2
Totals	35	3	9	21	13	10

Brooklyn	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	—21
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Batteries—Caruthers and Daily; Vickery, Ryan, Merritt and Schriver. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Burns, 2; Pinckney and Dahlen. Three-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Foutz, Dahlen, Vickery. Stolen bases—Ward, Ely, Foutz, Burns, Pinckney. Double plays—O'Brien-Ward, Caruthers-Ely-Foutz, Vickery-Merritt, Vickery-Pfeffer-Schriver. First on balls—Ely, Pinckney, O'Brien, Caruthers. Wilmot, Hutchison. Hit by pitched ball—Pinckney. Struck out—Ely, Foutz, Merritt, Pfeffer. Passed ball—Merritt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 1. Base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Attendance—1,218. Time—1:52. Umpire—McQuaid.

Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 8.

At precisely half-past 3 o'clock the Chicagos filed through the gate at the east end of the grand stand and this time Mr. Anson was with them. In their practice work they exhibited unusual ginger and cavorted about the field in truly coltish fashion. The great Hutchison was booked to deceive the Brooklynites with twists and curves, while the placid Lovett was slated to do the same honors for the Byrne's young men. Both of these pitchers were hit hard and freely, but the latter received the worst punishment. It was nip and tuck all the way through and when the eighth inning began it looked like a Brooklyn victory, but a tremendous home-run drive by Schriver sent in three runs and settled the game, although the Brooklyns came within one of tying the score in their half of the inning. Anson's heavy batting and plucky generalship alone saved his men from defeat. Ely played short in place of Ward and did some clever work. Eight thousand persons saw the game. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	B	S	P	O	A	E
Ryan, ss.	4	0	1		0	2	2	0
Wilmot, c. f.	3	1	2		0	2	0	0
Dahlen, 3b.	3	1	0		0	2	3	1
Merritt, 1b.	4	2	2		0	11	1	0
Carroll, r. f.	3	1	1		0	3	0	1
Gumbert, l. f.	3	0	0		0	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	1	3		0	2	2	2
Hutchison, p.	4	1	1		0	0	6	0
Schriver, c.	4	2	2		0	6	3	0
Totals	34	9	12		3	27	13	5

Brooklyn.	AB	R	B	S	P	O	A	E
Collins, l. f.	5	3	2		0	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	5	0	0		0	3	2	0
Foutz, 1b.	4	0	1		0	10	0	0
Burns, r. f.	5	0	1		0	3	0	0
Pinckney, 3b.	4	0	1		0	1	3	0
Griffin, c. f.	4	1	2		0	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	4	1	2		0	1	0	1
Daly, c.	3	2	1		0	6	1	0
Lovett, p.	4	1	0		0	0	1	1
Totals	38	8	9		0	24	12	3

NOTE—Gumbert out for interference.

Chicago	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	—9
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	—8

Batteries—Hutchison and Schriver, Lovett and Daly. Earned runs—Chicago, 4—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Ryan. Home run—Schriver. Daly. Home runs—Anson, Schriver. Stolen bases—Wilmot, Anson, Carroll, Pinckney, Griffin. Double play—Burns, Foutz. First base on balls—Lovett, 3; Hutchison, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Foutz, Dahlen. Struck out—Lovett, 4; Hutchison, 7. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Wild pitches—Lovett, 1; Hutchison, 1. Time—2:05. Umpire—McQuaid.

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 7.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The morning game at the Polo Grounds between the New York and Cincinnati teams was a stirring contest. The Giants were apparently winning easily, but the visitors made a fine rally at the bat in the eighth inning, and, scoring four runs, tied the score. Reilly made a lucky home-run hit into the right field free seats, with two men on bases. Two good throws by Richardson in the eleventh gave Cincinnati two runs and the game. Score:

New York	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	2—8

New York—Hits, 1; errors, 3. Cincinnati—Hits, 9; errors, 4. Batteries—Rusie and Clarke. Mullane and Harrington. Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Richardson, Clarke, McPhee. Home runs—Connor, Reilly. Stolen bases—Gore, Connor, Richardson, Rusie, Latham, Reilly, Smith. Double play—Richardson, Glasscock, Connor. First base on balls—Rusie, 5; Mullane, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Gore, Struck out—Rusie, 2; Mullane, 3. Passed ball—Clarke. Wild pitch—Rusie. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Time—2:10. Umpire—Emslie.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 0.

The afternoon game resulted in an easy victory for the Giants. Score:

New York	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Ewing and Clarke; Crane and Harrington. Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Connor, 2; O'Rourke, Glasscock, Latham, McPhee. Double plays—Latham and McPhee; Reilly, McPhee and Keenan; McPhee and Keenan. First on balls—J. Ewing, 4; Crane, 6. Struck out—J. Ewing, 2; Crane, 3. Passed balls—Harrington, 2; Clarke, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—Pittsburg easily defeated Philadelphia this morning by jumping two doubles and a single in the first inning and fine fielding throughout the game. The Phillies hit King hard at times, but could not make their hitting count. Score:

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 0; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, King and Miller; Philadelphia, Thornton and Clements. Two-base hits—Brown, Shindle, Bierbauer, Miller. Stolen bases—Shugart, Hanlon, Reilly. Double plays—Beckley-Shugart; King-Bierbauer, First base on balls—Clements (3), Shindle, Bierbauer, Shugart, Miller, Hanlon, Corkhill. Struck out—Clements, Myers, Brown, Allen, Shindle, Beckley, Lally, Reilly. Passed balls—Miller, 2. Wild pitch—King, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

The Phillies were again defeated in the afternoon. They were unable to do anything with Baldwin's delivery, while the Pittsburgs found Keefe an easy mark. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	—8

Philadelphia—Hits, 1; errors, 4. Pittsburg—Hits, 15; errors, 2. Batteries—Keefe and Clements; Baldwin and Miller. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Shugart, Lally. Home run—Corkhill. Stolen bases—Shugart, Lally. First base on balls—Thompson, Myers (2), Keefe (2). Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—Keefe, Beckley, Lally, Baldwin. Time—2:00. Umpire—Lynch.

Rain at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Both morning and afternoon games—Boston vs. Cleveland—were postponed on account of rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Columbus Has a Walkover at Washington, Defeating the Senators Badly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Columbus had a a complete walkover in the morning game, winning hands down, chiefly on errors made by the home club. In the second inning Washington went to pieces. Columbus, taking advantage of every error, coupled with timely batting, piled up eleven runs, only one of which was earned. The Senators braced up after this, and with Cassian in the box did better work, but the lead was too long for them to overcome. The batting work of Duke and Sutcliffe was miserable. Attendance 1,000. Score:

Columbus	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—16
Washington	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Columbus, 12; Washington, 14. Errors—Columbus, 2; Washington, 10. Batteries—Columbus, Gastright and Donohue; Washington, Duke and Sutcliff. Earned runs—Washington, 6; Columbus, 1. Two-base hits—Alford, Curtis. Three-base hit—Sutcliffe. Double plays—Crooks and Lebane, Alford and McCauley. First base on balls—Washington, 2; Columbus, 5. Struck out—By Cassian, 2; by Gastright, 1. Passed balls—Sutcliffe, 5. Wild pitch—Duke, 4. Time—1:54. Umpires—Knell, Carsey, and Kerins.

In the afternoon game the batting was light on both sides and the fielding a decided improvement over that of the morning game. Score:

Washington	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 5; Columbus, 4. Errors—Washington, 3; Columbus, 1. Batteries—Foreman and McGuire; Leiper and Donohue. Earned runs—Columbus, 1. Two-base hits—Crooks, McCauley. Three-base hit—O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Wheelock (3), McGuire, Hatfield. Double plays—Wheelock-Crooks-Lebane. O'Rourke-Lebane. First base on balls—Foreman, 4; Leiper, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Wheelock, O'Rourke. Struck out—Foreman, 7; Leiper, 5. Wild pitches—Leiper, 1; Foreman, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—Kerins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Athletics and Milwaukees played two games this afternoon before 12,000 people. The Athletics won the first through the effectiveness of Chamberlain and Lally, Reilly. Passed balls—Miller, 2. Wild pitch—King, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

The Phillies were again defeated in the afternoon. They were unable to do anything with Baldwin's delivery, while the Pittsburgs found Keefe an easy mark. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	—8

Philadelphia—Hits, 1; errors, 4. Pittsburg—Hits, 15; errors, 2. Batteries—Keefe and Clements; Baldwin and Miller. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Shugart, Lally. Home run—Corkhill. Stolen bases—Shugart, Lally. First base on balls—Thompson, Myers (2), Keefe (2). Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—Keefe, Beckley, Lally, Baldwin. Time—2:00. Umpire—Lynch.

Rain at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Both morning and afternoon games—Boston vs. Cleveland—were postponed on account of rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Columbus Has a Walkover at Washington, Defeating the Senators Badly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Columbus had a a complete walkover in the morning game, winning hands down, chiefly on errors made by the home club. In the second inning Washington went to pieces. Columbus, taking advantage of every error, coupled with timely batting, piled up eleven runs, only one of which was earned. The Senators braced up after this, and with Cassian in the box did better work, but the lead was too long for them to overcome. The batting work of Duke and Sutcliffe was miserable. Attendance 1,000. Score:

Columbus	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—16
Washington	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Columbus, 12; Washington, 14. Errors—Columbus, 2; Washington, 10. Batteries—Columbus, Gastright and Donohue; Washington, Duke and Sutcliff. Earned runs—Washington, 6; Columbus, 1. Two-base hits—Alford, Curtis. Three-base hit—Sutcliffe. Double plays—Crooks and Lebane, Alford and McCauley. First base on balls—Washington, 2; Columbus, 5. Struck out—By Cassian, 2; by Gastright, 1. Passed balls—Sutcliffe, 5. Wild pitch—Duke, 4. Time—1:54. Umpires—Knell, Carsey, and Kerins.

In the afternoon game the batting was light on both sides and the fielding a decided improvement over that of the morning game. Score:

Washington	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 5; Columbus, 4. Errors—Washington, 3; Columbus, 1. Batteries—Foreman and McGuire; Leiper and Donohue. Earned runs—Columbus, 1. Two-base hits—Crooks, McCauley. Three-base hit—O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Wheelock (3), McGuire, Hatfield. Double plays—Wheelock-Crooks-Lebane. O'Rourke-Lebane. First base on balls—Foreman, 4; Leiper, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Wheelock, O'Rourke. Struck out—Foreman, 7; Leiper, 5. Wild pitches—Leiper, 1; Foreman, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—Kerins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Athletics and Milwaukees played two games this afternoon before 12,000 people. The Athletics won the first through the effectiveness of Chamberlain and Lally, and Vaughn and Myers. Earned runs—Athletic, 3; Milwaukee, 1. Two-base hit—Earle. Three-base hits—Hallman, Cross, Casavan. Stolen bases—Shock, 2; Corcoran, Chamberlain, Earle. First on balls—Chamberlain, Darby, 3. Struck out—Chamberlain, 4; Davies, 1. Passed balls—Milligan, 3. Wild pitch—Davies. Time—1:35. Umpire—Ferguson.

Score (second game):

Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Athletics—Hits, 4; errors, 2. Milwaukee—Hits, 7; errors, 3. Batteries—Weyhing and Milligan. Killen and Vaughn. Earned runs—Milwaukee, 2. Athletics, 1. Two-base hits—Dalrymple. Killen. Stolen bases—Cross, Shock. Double play—Canavan-Shock-Carney. First base on balls—By Killen, 3; by Weyhing, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Shock. Struck out—By Killen, 5; by Weyhing, 2. Passed balls—Milligan, 2. Wild pitch—Kill en. Time—1:25. Umpire—Ferguson.

BALTIMORE, Md. Sept. 7.—The Baltimore club celebrated Labor day by playing two games with the Louisville club, winning them both by timely batting. The last game was called back to the seventh inning by darkness. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Baltimore—Hits, 11; errors, 4. Louisville—Hits, 11; errors, 2. Batteries—Healy and Townsend. Stratton and Ryan. Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Cahill, McGraw. Three-base hits—Townsend. Wdch. Shannick. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 3. First on balls—Baltimore, 4. Struck out—By Healy, 2; by Stratton, 4. Passed balls—Ryan (3). First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 9. Time—2:30. Umpire—Davis.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Morning and afternoon games Boston vs. St. Louis were postponed on account of rain.

In the Western Association.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 7.—There was a marked improvement in the Omaha's playing today, but they were unable to cope with Hart's pitching. The score:

Sioux City	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	5	—10
Omaha	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—The Blues won from Denver today by bunching their hits when Denvers made their errors. Score:

Kansas City	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Denver	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

In the Illinois-Iowa League.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Joliet took its third shut-out in succession with this forenoon's game, to the disgust of a large crowd. The game this afternoon being won by Joliet put the people in better humor. The last game of the season will be played Wednesday, and it will be fought for blood. Score, first game:

Joliet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Quincy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Second game:

Joliet	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

In the Wisconsin League.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Score:

Green Bay	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Oshkosh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

OCONTO, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Score:

Oconto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Fond du Lac	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5

Rockford, 13; Garden City, 8.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The game between the Rockford club of the Illinois-Iowa League and the Garden City club of the Chicago City League today resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 13 to 8.

The Rockford club of the Illinois-Iowa League was disbanded last night, the players being paid in full.

TENNIS PLAYERS AT RIVERSIDE.

The Opening Games of the Tournament of a High Order.

Devotees to lawn tennis were on hand at Riverside yesterday. They were there to participate in the first annual tournament of the Riverside Tennis club. The tournament promises to be a success, the courts being in excellent condition and some of the best players in the West among the competitors.

The playing off the preliminary rounds commenced at noon. They resulted as follows:

Myers beat Boyles, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.
Neely beat Allen, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.
Stratton beat H. Johnston, 6—3, 6—1.
J. A. Ryerson beat Roy Buckman, 6—4, 6—4.
M. Johnston beat Douglas, 6—3, 6—2.
Hamlin beat Mitchell, 6—0, 6—1.
Webb beat Rice, 6—4, 6—3.

In the first round one of the most interesting games was that played between J. A. Ryerson and Gifford. Gifford started in and won the first five games, playing carefully and making some pretty returns. Ryerson appeared to be playing a losing game, but at this point he roused himself and won the next seven games in succession and the set, the score being 7—5 in favor of Ryerson. Gifford lost most of his points by sending the balls into the net and placing them where Ryerson could use his back hand return, which he never failed to do. The next set went to Ryerson, who won six straight games, three of them being love games. The remainder of the games in the first round were:

Myers beat W. A. Havemeyer Sr., 6—2, 6—2.
Neely beat Fanioli, 6—3, 6—2.
Johnson beat Hamlin, 6—3, 7—6, 6—4.
Chase beat Gardiner, 6—2, 6—3.
Mundy beat Webb, 8—6, 6—0.

In the doubles Chase and Ryerson beat Allen and Mundy rather easily, although the latter played a plucky game, the score being 6—0, 6—4. Play will be resumed today at 2 o'clock.

Cyclers at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Following are the winners of bicycle races today:

One mile, beginners, safety—F. A. Savage, St. Paul, 2:56 4-5.

One mile, novice, ordinary—R. H. Townsend, St. Paul, 3:15 2-5.

One mile, State championship, safety—J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, 2:34 4-5.

Two miles, seven-minute class, ordinary—W. S. Day, Minneapolis, 6:35.

One mile, State championship, ordinary—J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, 3:06 2-5.

One mile, safety, open—J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, 3:06.

One mile, ordinary, open—J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, 3:06.

One-quarter mile, three heats, best two out of three—Collie Bell, 38 and 34.

Five miles, safety, championship of the Northwest—J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, 16:38.

Two miles, 5-minute class, safety—F. H. Savage, St. Paul, 6:16 2-5.

The half mile race between bicycle and horse was won by Maggie, Clough's horse, in 1:24 1-5, against Charles Asbinger on the wheel.

State Rifle Teams at Camp Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The State rifle teams representing the National Guard of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota are now in camp at Camp Lincoln to prepare for the inter-State competition this week. The camp was formally established and organized today and the necessary details arranged. It is under the command of Col. James A. Rice of Peoria. The morning was devoted to team practice at skirmish firing and many good scores were made. Private Dayton of the Illinois team made the best score on record. In two runs of twenty shots each he made 190 points out of a possible 200 or thirty-six hits on the prone figure out of a possible forty. Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to preliminary firing under the same rules and regulations as will govern the regular competition, which will take place Thursday and Friday.

Submarine Cables.

Africa is now completely encircled by submarine cables, which make up altogether a length of 17,000 miles.

THREE RIDERS SET DOWN.

GARFIELD JUDGES PASS SENTENCE ON FOX, MADISON, AND C. SMITH.

The First Named Jockey Is Given an Indefinite Vacation for His Handling of Mattie d'Or and Silver Lake—Three Favorites Make Money for a Big Crowd at Garfield—World's Fair Lady Managers Disappoint the Hawthorne People —Lew Carlile Springs a Fast Surprise.

Garfield Park drew largely from the Labor day crowds, more than 10,000 persons going out there to see the horses run 'round and 'round and to engage in a speculative tussel with the bookmakers. The grand stand and main field were crowded, and the free field had an extensive patronage. The day was just about the right sort for a big gathering, and the game with the odds-givers was hot enough to temper the chilly breezes. There was some disappointment that the special Labor day race between Lorenzo, Michael, Aloha, and Fred Taral did not come off, but the owners of those good ones scratched them and the association filled out the program with an extra handicap. Three straight-out favorites —Unadilla, Red Leo, and Argenta—pleased the talent by winning, the other races going to Okeeta, a close second choice, Ernest Race at 7 to 1, and Drake at 5 to 1. As all these were well backed the public had a little bit the best of the ring. No awkward blunders marred the sport, which was much enjoyed, but three jockeys came to grief. Fox, who is under contract with J. M. Brown & Co., and who leads the best of riders at the park, was set down indefinitely by the judges, who were angered at his handling of Mattie d'Or and Silver Lake. They declared that he did not ride Silver Lake to win. Fox's riding has not been up to mark of late. C. Smith and Willie Madison were also put on the ground for five days each for disobedience at the post in the handicap.

The club officials and its caterer had arranged elaborately for receiving and entertaining the Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, who had accepted an invitation to become guests of the association for the afternoon. A tasty luncheon had been provided and made ready for service in one of the club-rooms. Flowers in profusion, including one main figure—a horse-shoe—decorated the tables. At 2 o'clock word was received that the board had to transact important business and could not go to the park, but the company of the ladies was promised for some other time.

All the animals entered in the first event, a selling dash, were strangers to the talent. Their records could not be found in the turf guides. But there were tips out, and the betters played O'Keeta and The Don on the strength of them, making the latter slightly the favorite. Every one of the seven strangers took a hack at making the running, but, turning to come home, Irving rode a lively race on O'Keeta, whom he landed first, with Gaylord next, and Adversity third.

A Five to One Shot Wins.

In the second race, another selling event at one and one-eighth miles, Hagen was the favorite, with Renounce only half a point away for second choice. Drake went out and made the going after the first wire, and it looked like a cake-walk for the son of Renown to the last turn, where Drake went up. After a sporty race into the stretch, with Renounce still in the lead, Drake took on more speed and ran ahead, winning by a length with San Saba only half a length away from Renounce in third place. Hagen failed to make any showing, but there was an explanation of this when he was brought home bleeding from the nose.

In spite of his recent bad performances Guido went to the post a strong favorite in the free handicap after being backed from 5 to 1 to 2 to 1. Silver Lake and Brandolette at 4 to 1, Ernest Race at 6 to 1, and Prince, Verge d'Or's long-shot conqueror, were among those in the race. After a delay Ernest Race rushed away first, Guido was sixth. Race went like a rocket, and at the half was five lengths to the good. To that point Prince and Guido had run a good race after the quarter, Prince leading by a head. There Guido passed Prince and started out after Race, whose lead was decreased to two lengths at the three-quarters. Coming into the stretch Race clocked off the length of daylight, but was unable to catch Race, who won by a length. All the horses came home swerving, Prince moving very fast. Guido took second place by half a length over Prince.

Unadilla was a red hot first choice in the next event, in which ten 2-year-olds appeared in a five furlong dash. After allowing Freedom to lead to the stretch Goodale gave Unadilla the whip and spurs and sent her in front. She won handily with something to spare. First Day passed Freedom in the stretch and took second place.

Seven familiar platers tried their level best to get out of the maiden class in the fifth event. Bill Nye, who seems destined to perish in that class, was among them, but Red Leo was the favorite. Bill Nye had a good lead at the quarter, where Oakdale displaced him and had the honors to the stretch, when Red Leo was whipped out in front and traveled home a winner by a length over Oakdale. Pow Wow finished third.

Argenta, owned by Johnnie Huffman of the Kendall Stables, went to the post as the favorite in the last race, with Osborne second choice, and sulky mindel next in demand. Jed was in there, too, at 6 to 1. Argenta ran true, and won after a race that was a beauty to see to the last turn. Arundel and Argenta ran to that point, never more apart than a head's length, with Jed in close pursuit. At the first of the straight Argenta pulled away gradually and won by two lengths. In a grand struggle for second place between Arundel and Jed the former finally took the best of it by a nose.

Summary of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, six furlongs—O'Keeta, 97 pounds (Irving), 7 to 2, won; Gaylord, 121 (Morgan), 8 to 1, second; Adversity, 92 (N. Porter), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. The Don, 111 (Curry), 3 to 1; Mattie d'Or, 102 (Fox), 6 to 1; Black Dan, 99 (Haslett), 6 to 1, and Conundrum, 109 (Mathews), 15 to 1, finished in that order.

Second race, purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile and one-eighth—Drake (formerly St. Patrick), 98 pounds (G. Jones), 9 to 1, won; Renounce, 104 (McDonald), 1 to 2, second; San Saba, 90 (Sanford), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:57¾. Marie B., 109 (Fox), 4 to 1; Hamlet (Goodale), 15 to 1, Nature, 103 (Griffin), 10 to 1; Lord Lonsdale, 96 (B. Smith), 20 to 1; Picadilly, 105 (Haslett) 30 to 1; and Hagen, 104 (Finn), 3 to 1, finished in that order.

Third race, a free handicap, $600 added, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Ernest Race, 111 pounds (McDonald), 7 to 1, won; Prince, 91 (Griffin), 10 to 1, second; Prince, 91 (Griffin), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Bonnie Byrd, 105 (W. Harris), 10 to 1; Brandolette, 105 (Go

AGREE TO MAKE A LOAN.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS WILL ADVANCE THE COMMISSION $30,000.

The Judiciary Committee of the Commission Asks for the Loan and It Is Granted by the Executive Committee of the Directory—The Matter of Its Acceptance Left to the Board of Control—Other News of the Columbian Exposition.

Members of the National World's Fair Commission voted by a big majority yesterday to place the commission in the way of asking a loan of $20,000 from the local directory to tide over a deficit.

For three days the Judiciary committee, composed of the strong men of the commission, has been struggling with a recommendation which would show the commission a way out of the financial hole into which it has fallen. A special report of the Auditing committee showed there would be a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1892, of $23,240 unless present expenses were cut down. The Auditing committee advised among other things that the salaries of President Palmer and Vice-Chairman Kenzie, $5,000 each, be discontinued, and that the next April session of the commission be postponed until July. This would relieve the present fiscal year of an additional $12,500, or $22,500 in all.

The Auditing committee's report was referred to the Judiciary committee. This committee, it was learned, did not think the salaries should be discontinued, and as a result the Executive committee of the local directory was hurriedly seen yesterday morning and asked to agree to make a loan of $20,000, to be repaid in case Congress should desire to make provision for the deficit. Otherwise the directory was to stand the loss. With this understanding the Judiciary committee brought in a report yesterday advising that a loan be negotiated.

The report recited that the committee had done its duty conscientiously. It did not see how it could recommend any change in the meetings of the commission which had been fixed in the by-laws, and continued:

How the Loan Was Asked.

After a most searching and careful investigation of all items of expense on the part of the commission, for the current fiscal year, your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the aggregate of these expenses are capable of being encompassed within the gross sum of $78,500, so that, at the end of the fiscal year, there will be a deficiency, to be provided for, of $20,000, and your committee has labored most diligently and continuously, since the reference, in an effort to devise some method consistent with the dignity of the situation which would not in any sense embarrass the commission or offend its sense of delicacy and propriety; and these efforts would have been doubtless fruitless but for a change in the fundamental conditions, of which your committee has just been advised, and which it gives it pleasure to communicate to the commission.

At an informal conference held by members of your committee with members of the Executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition the situation disclosed by the special report of the Committee on Auditing was mentioned, and it was suggested by your committee that they should take up and consider the propriety and advisability of making a loan and advance of the sum of $20,000 to be used by the commission for its legitimate expenses other than per diem and traveling expenses to Commissioners and the salaries of the officers thereof.

Pursuant to this suggestion the Executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, having duly considered the matter and recognizing the efficient and valuable services rendered by the commission within its sphere in the prosecution of Exposition work and the importance of preventing any impairment of the efficiency of those functions by reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation, this day adopted a resolution (a copy whereof is herewith presented) tendering to the commission for the defrayal of the expenses thereof other than per diem and traveling expenses to Commissioners and salaries to officers of the commission, as and by way of a loan and advance, the sum of $20,000, to be repaid and refunded in case Congress shall, in its wisdom, think it right and proper under the circumstances to make provision for the payment of such deficiency.

Considering the tender thus made, the motive which induces the same, and the purpose to be thereby subserved, it is the judgment of your committee that the same should be accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered; and that, as the existing complications will thereby be removed, your committee recommends that the special report of the Committee on Auditing be not accepted, but that the commission take definite action in conformity with this report.

President Baker, Vice-President Bryan, Edwin Walker, and ex-President Gage, all members of the Executive committee, were present to attest that the following tender of a loan by President Baker was authorized:

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—To the Honorable Judiciary Committee of the World's Columbian Commission—Gentlemen: I have the honor to transmit the following preamble and resolution which have this day been unanimously adopted by the Executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition:

"WHEREAS, At an informal conference had between members of the Judiciary committee of the National Commission and the Executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition the condition of the finances of the National Commission for the current fiscal year, as disclosed in the special report of its Committee on Auditing, was presented and discussed, and it was suggested that the Executive committee should consider the propriety of making a loan and advance to the commission of $20,000 to be used for the defrayal of the legitimate expenses of the commission for the current fiscal year other than the per diem and traveling expenses of Commissioners and the salaries of the officers of the commission, to be repaid and refunded in case Congress in its wisdom shall deem it proper under the circumstances to make provision for the repayment thereof; and

"WHEREAS, Considering the efficient and valuable services rendered by the National Commission within its sphere in the prosecution of Exposition work, and to the end that that efficiency may not be impaired for lack of necessary funds, it is the unanimous conclusion of this committee that said loan and advance ought to be made; therefore,

Resolved, That the World's Columbian Exposition do now appropriate and set aside the sum of $20,000 for the uses aforesaid of the National Commission, to be disbursed and expended through the medium of such agency as the commission shall designate, as and by way of a loan and advance to the National Commission, to be repaid and refunded only in the event that Congress by law provide for the repayment thereof. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM T. BAKER, President.

A resolution was offered by a member of the Judiciary committee that the tender of a loan be accepted. There were a number of speeches against the resolution.

Commissioner Waller said there was no occasion for asking a loan at present. He thought Congress would come to the aid of the commission and he wanted the matter referred to the Board of Control with power to negotiate a loan if it became evident before the April session of the commission that Congress would do nothing. He objected to the report going abroad that the National Commission was in a state of bankruptcy. Congress had created the National Commission, and he thought it would be willing to bear its legitimate expenses. Commissioner Massey said the committee had done its duty, and Commissioner St. Clair thought if Col. McKenzie's salary were cut off it would disturb the political balance of the officers, and the West Virginia Congressmen would at least vote against the Congressional loan of $5,000,000 desired by the local directory. He argued also that the National Commission at Philadelphia had borrowed $300,000, and Congress had indorsed the loan.

Commissioner Butt's Explanation.

Several other speeches were made and then Commissioner Butt of West Virginia, a member of the Auditing committee, explained to the commission why his committee had recommended the discontinuance of the salaries of President Palmer and Vice-Chairman McKenzie. He said there was no animus whatever in the recommendations of the committee. It was merely a business proposition. He said, after looking over the situation, the committee could not see why the President should draw a salary of $5,000 per annum for presiding over two meetings of the National Commission, together with such meetings as might be held by the Board of Control. He had no duties which demanded his continued presence here in Chicago. With the adjournment after four or five days' session of the two bodies the President was relieved from further duties for six months in the case of the commission and a month in the case of the Board of Control. His duties were no more onerous on these occasions than those of attending Commissioners who performed their work without a salary. He could, however, find no fault with the President, since he had intimated his willingness to forego his salary.

It was with the office of Vice-Chairman which Commissioner Butt dealt most strongly. He showed the commission that no duties had been prescribed for the office of Vice-Chairman of the Executive committee and intimated that Col. McKenzie had been appointed to the position merely to preserve a political balance among the officers of the commission. He said there was nothing for the Vice-Chairman to do, since the Executive committee had never done anything since its appointment, and he wondered why $5,000 a year should be paid the incumbent of a useless office. He thought it was unprecedented, and he asked what comparison there was between the duties performed by the Vice-Chairman of the Executive committee and those of a Congressman, whose salaries in this particular instance were equal.

Commissioner Butt further explained that there was no similarity between the action of the commission in asking for a loan and that of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. He said the latter was a national corporation empowered to raise money, and it therefore had a right to contract the loan.

Commissioner Tousley of Minnesota poured some hot shot into the loan idea. He said that according to Sec. 20 of the national act the commission was not empowered to make a loan; on the contrary, it was forbidden to create any obligation beyond the amount of money appropriated by Congress. He declared that it was dishonorable for the commission to have anything to do with asking a loan from the Chicago directory. He told the Commissioners that the plan of the Auditing committee was an honorable method of meeting the deficit. There was in his opinion nothing for the Vice-Chairman to do which entitled him to a salary. His duties consisted, he said, in writing his autobiography for illustrated newspapers. That he did not think was worth $5,000 a year to the Exposition.

The idea of Commissioner St. Clair that West Virginia Congressmen would vote against the Exposition if the salary of the Vice-Chairman were discontinued Commissioner Tousley said he wished to resent. He thought it a most unusual proceeding if the Vice-Chairman of an Executive committee had to be retained in order to secure the favorable influence of the South.

Commissioner Martindale wanted the salaries of the President and Vice-Chairman, $5,000 of the salary of the Director-General, and the per diem and expenses of the Board of Control suspended. He also asked that the April meeting of the commission be postponed until after the end of the fiscal year. Then, if anything remained, he asked that it be divided pro rata among the officers and Board of Control. A resolution to this effect was lost sight of.

Finally Commissioner Waller came to the rescue with the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this whole matter be referred to the Board of Control with power to act in the premises as may be necessary and expedient in harmony with the Judiciary committee's report or otherwise.

This ended the day's work and the commission decided to hold another session this forenoon.

FOR THE COMMITTEE ON AWARDS.

A Secretary with a Salary of $5,000 to Be Appointed—Other Arrangements.

Another $5,000 World's Fair job was created yesterday morning by the National Commission. A position paying this amount of money is open for the one who shall be selected to be Secretary of the Committee of Awards. This committee, according to a resolution, will consist of twelve members to be appointed by President Palmer of the commission.

Its duties will be to have charge of the subject of awards. The committee, in connection with Director-General Davis, will nominate and appoint the Board of Judges subject to the approval of the National Commission.

There was a lively discussion as to whether there should be on this committee two members of each of the standing committees of the National Commission, or whether the committee should be appointed by the President without regard to the committees. The latter course upon motion of Commissioner Groner of Virginia was agreed upon, and President Palmer will now be called upon to name twelve men who shall have jurisdiction of the big question of awards.

It is provided that the Secretary of the committee shall have a salary of $5,000 per annum. An effort was made to split this sum by saying that there should be a Secretary at $3,000 and an assistant at $2,000 per annum, making $5,000 in all, but this was voted down.

The entire subject of awards is to be under the control of the National Commission. It will endeavor to pay the money for continuing the functions of the committee, and the Board of Directors will have nothing to do with it. It was urged by Commissioner Tousley that it should be a United States affair exclusively, and paid for liberally by the government. His idea was adopted and the matter referred to the Judiciary committee to prepare a by-law in accordance with the report of the Committee on Awards.

MR. M'DONALD ON SUNDAY CLOSING.

The California Commissioner Tells How the Matter Can Be Settled.

"The sentiment of the community must be respected and the only way to settle the discussion about the opening or closing of the World's Fair Sunday is to have the Exposition open under certain conditions," said Mark McDonald, the World's Fair Commissioner from California. "The way to satisfy the element opposed to Sunday opening is to hold religious services in some of the buildings every Sabbath. Every week good speakers could be secured and men representing every religious denomination could be induced to lend their aid—for a compensation of course. For instance a celebrated Baptist divine could be secured one week, a Congregationalist another, a Catholic priest another, and so on through the entire list. Those of the Bob Ingersoll belief, it is needless to add, would be barred.

"But simply because religious services are going on I do not mean to say that the sights of the Fair would be kept out of the way. The grounds, it should be understood, would be open to everybody, and the stock, agricultural exhibits, and buildings, which it will take more than a day to look at, will be there to view. The motive power of the Fair could be shut down and some of the halls where a lot of help is required closed. But the Exposition grounds must be open seven days in the week under some kind of circumstances. To shut the gates tight every Sunday cannot be thought of, but the sentiment of the 'closing' part of the community must be respected."

WILL ADVERTISE FOR NEW BIDS.

The Treasury Department Cannot Go Beyond the $400,000 Limit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Supervising Architect Edbrooke will issue the circular letter to bidders on the World's Fair Building tomorrow. It will officially recite what the bidders already know, that the bids already submitted are too high, and will invite them to submit revised bids. Otherwise there will not be any government building, it is claimed, as the Treasury Department has no authority to go a penny beyond the $400,000 limit fixed by Congress.

The board which is preparing the War Department exhibit under direction of the Secretary of War will meet the fifteenth inst. The main features of exhibit have been heretofore published, but new suggestions are made from time to time. The members are: Maj. Clifton Comly, representative of the War Department; Capt. John F. Rogers, in charge of Quartermaster section; Capt. Louis A. La Garde, in charge of medical section; Capt. William L. Marshall, in charge of engineer section; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, in charge of ordnance section, and Capt. R. E. Thompson, in charge of signal section.

Wants All for One Admission Fee.

Commissioner Mercer of Wyoming stirred up the National Commission yesterday by offering a resolution to the effect that visitors be entitled to see everything on the grounds for one admission fee. This is a question with which the Board of Directors has wrestled a good many times. It has finally decided that entertainments for which an extra charge may be made are a necessity. The Exposition proper may be seen for a single admission. The resolution went to the Judiciary committee for proper consideration.

Exposition Notes.

The National Commission will adjourn at 1 o'clock today.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the National Commission was photographed from four different positions by a representative of a Chicago illustrated newspaper.

One of the first messages sent over the new cable from Brazil came from Capt. Rodgers, the World's Fair Commissioner in that Republic, giving most encouraging reports of his work there.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings decided yesterday to expend $20,000, over and above the present estimates, for strengthening and beautifying the interior of the Horticultural Building.

Dr. S. H. Peabody, who was appointed as Chief of Department of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair, will come to Chicago today to assume the duties of the position. He will bring his family with him.

The Special Commissioner of the World's Fair in Central America, Lieut. George P. Scriven, cables to the Latin-American Bureau asking that one-half acre of ground be set apart at Jackson Park for the use of Nicaragua. The government of that republic intends to erect its own building, and will make a complete display of its products and resources.

The request that the Board of Lady Managers have the time of the present session extended one or two days was unanimously granted, and all other business was suspended by the commission while the vote was being taken.

The Government of Salvador has appropriated $10,000 to erect a building upon the Exposition grounds at Chicago, and has directed Mr. Rarsch, its new Consul-General in New York, to draw the plans and superintend its construction.

Resolutions of respect were adopted yesterday in reference to the death of William Bingham, Alternate Commissioner from Washington. The committee appointed to prepare the resolution of respect and regret was composed of Commissioners Mercer, Harris, and Breslin.

J. W. Eddy of Aurora, Ill., has been appointed by the Bureau of Subscriptions to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the World's Columbian Exposition in the southern part of Illinois. Mr. Eddy will immediately complete arrangements to call upon the manufacturers, bankers, and leading citizens in his territory.

For some time Sarah Sweetman has been running a boarding house near the World's Fair grounds, on Sixty-third street, and she was suspected of selling liquor without a license. Yesterday morning she was arrested and arraigned before Justice Porter in the Hyde Park Police Court on that charge and was fined $20 and costs.

P. H. Lannon of Utah was made Chairman yesterday of the National Commission's Committee on Mines and Mining in the place of F. J. V. Skiff, resigned. Mr. Skiff is now the Chief of the Department of Mines and Mining. The committee passed a flattering resolution commending Chief Skiff's conduct of the department.

Lieut. Scriven, the Special Commissioner to the Central American States, writes from Guatemala, under date of Aug. 24, that the commission appointed by the President of that Republic to prepare an exhibit for the World's Fair has been fully organized and is deeply engaged in its work. Plenty of money for the purpose has been placed at their disposal by the government and the country is being canvassed to secure a full exhibit of its resources and industries.

The contract for the interior docking and pile-driving in Jackson Park has been awarded to Messrs. Shailer & Schiglau for $162,970, and D. A. Collins has been appointed Superintendent of Interior Docking. L. H. Prentice has been awarded the contract for completing the necessary details of the fire service, exclusive of the building, at $2,385. Mr. Burnham has been authorized to secure additional room in the Rookery Building for the force of mechanical and electrical engineers.

N. H. Dodge was yesterday awarded the contract for dredging from 70,000 to 80,000 cubic yards in the southeast portion of Jackson Park. Mr. Dodge had a contract with the South Park Commissioners to do a certain amount of work there, which the Exposition management contemplates doing. To prevent paying Mr. Dodge a forfeit arrangements were made between the South Park Commissioners and the Exposition company to give the contractor sufficient work to fulfill the agreement of the Park Commissioners.

Commissioner Smith of New Jersey yesterday wanted to know why members of the National Commission were obliged to ask President Baker of the Columbian Exposition company for passes to Jackson Park. He thought they should ask President Palmer. It was explained to the New Jersey Commissioner that the grounds were now in charge of the local directory, and it was proper, therefore, that passes should come from President Baker. Commissioner Smith was satisfied with the explanation. Other Commissioners have been surprised to learn that the little silver badges which they wore entitling them to enter the grounds bear the monogram of the World's Columbian Exposition instead of the World's Columbian Commission. This is explained by the same statement given Commissioner Smith of New Jersey.

PROTEST FROM THE JEWS.

Misuse of the Baron Hirsch $15,000,000 Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—There was a tremendous mass-meeting of Jews last night in Cooper Union, called to protest against the alleged misuse of the millions which Baron Hirsch set apart for the assistance of Jewish refugees in this country. The meeting was arranged by the united Hebrew trades, and was managed by the Children's Jacketmakers' Union, the particular organization most affected.

Jews of many nationalities, but chiefly Russian Jews, swarmed into the large hall in the basement and crowded it until there was not a foot of standing room left. There were women there as well as men, and the platform was crowded too. The red banners of Hebrew trades unions were flaunted upon the platform and aroused cheers, and a band of music helped on an enthusiasm which did not need help. There were ringing speeches in German and English, and a great deal of cheering and handclapping.

There have been many indications of late that the Jews already in this country were beginning to find the workings of the Baron Hirsch fund burdensome. There has been agitation in Baltimore and a protest against more Russian refugees being landed by the United Hebrew Charities, which governs the use of Baron Hirsch's money, in this city there has been quiet agitation for several months past, which broke out last night in open protest. The United Hebrew Trades represent thirty-five organizations of Jewish workmen.

The Jews of this city believe that the *fifteen millions* which Baron Hirsch set apart as a fund to be used in teaching refugees to be self-supporting have been diverted from the charitable purposes for which they were intended, and are being used by unscrupulous capitalists to cheapen labor. Some of them go so far as to assert that this was the original object of the fund, but the great body of more temperate Jews believe that Baron Hirsch was honest in making his gift. They allege, however, that the committee of Jewish bankers here to whom it was intrusted has turned its management over to persons who are using it for the purpose of breaking up labor organizations and grinding down the poor.

Baron Hirsch's plan was to build factories to be used as schools for new comers, and to support the refugees in colonies until they were sufficiently skillful to go out in the world and fight their own battles. The Jews declare, however, that such of these schools as have been established have been used to compete against the regularly organized factories, and that thus cheap labor has made great inroads upon the organized union labor. They say, too, that the schools are turning out daily scores of Jews who are educated only in certain sorts of work, and that thus the supply of labor in these directions is becoming so much greater than the demand for it that the trades-unions find themselves in a very precarious position. For instance, the school at Union Hill, instead of turning out men skilled in making jackets, sends out some who have worked only at making sleeves, others who know only how to make buttonholes, and so on.

Thus the union sleevemakers in the factories, for example, suddenly find a swarm of new men seeking work on sleeves. As these new men know how to do nothing else the bosses are in a position to make their own terms for the work of making sleeves. So it is in other branches, and the union Jews have come to regard the practical workings of the Hirsch fund as more inimical to their interests than any opposition they have yet had to contend with.

The present movement was begun by the Jacketmakers' Union. As one of its members explained to a reporter last night the jacketmakers began to find work slack last spring. So many of them were out of employment that they began an investigation. They had already suffered much from the large additions to the supply of labor from the Union Hill establishment, but that was not sufficient to account for the ever-increasing lack of work. Men who used to make $18 a week were now making $10. They presently discovered, this man said, that the Union Hill establishment, run by the trustees of Baron Hirsch's fund, was secretly supplying the trade with goods made by unpaid labor. The laborers were the Jewish refugees, who were working in the establishment as learners.

From this the movement grew. The United Hebrew Trades took it up. They appointed a committee, with Louis Miller at its head, to confer with A. Q. Solomon, the manager for the trustees of the fund. Mr. Solomon talked it over with the trustees and then asked the committee to present their complaint in writing. The committee did so. That was three weeks or more ago. Since then they have got no satisfaction from the trustees, they say, and so they determined to hold a public mass-meeting and protest.

Louis Miller presided at the mass-meeting last night. He said:

"We have met to protest against a body of men who, under the mask of charity, have ruined the homes of hundreds and thousands of working families. We are here to condemn a system by which men and women are thrown out of the factories. Baron Hirsch's millions are being used to reduce wages and throw workingmen out of employment. It is a secret to nobody that these millions are not used as they ought to be. I don't know what the object of the men who control this fund is, but the results are anything but beneficial to the workingman. They are making serfs and compelling good and true workingmen to become beggars and tramps. Here tonight in this room are hundreds of men who are at or very near the point of starvation.

"I don't want to be misunderstood. We are not protesting against Baron Hirsch and still less against these Jewish immigrants. We welcome our brother Hebrews. But we do protest against their being used to cheapen labor, ruin those already in this country, and destroy our organization."

Prof. De Leon followed. He said that the Jews were the most down-trodden of all workingmen, and it was the rich of their own race who were responsible.

"You look with disdain upon this gift of Baron Hirsch," he continued, "and well you may. [Applause.] The Jew who is a capitalist is as much an enemy of the Jew who is a laborer as is the Gentile capitalist. Before this fund was established your condition was bad enough. But you had unions and you held your ground. The Jewish bosses made every possible attempt to break you down. They even invoked the law on trumped-up charges, but you held your own. So far the bosses were stood off. And then came Baron Hirsch to their assistance. Those who are manipulating his millions are accomplishing with them what they failed to accomplish by every other means, even with the aid of the police and the courts.

"A man is helpless in proportion to the subdivision of labor. In these schools, founded and run by Baron Hirsch's money, men are taught only one thing. Some learn to make sleeves, others to make other parts of the jacket, but none are taught to make the jacket. Then they are turned loose upon the factories. It is hoped thereby to break up the unions, but the unions are not so weak as these men thought. What follows? These schools established by Baron Hirsch's millions are turned into factories. And with what results? The shops are emptied.

"In other words the fund put into the hands of the Wall street brokers instead of putting bread into the mouths of workmen has taken it out. And so this fund, which I think Baron Hirsch formed in good faith, is perverted so as to accomplish exactly the reverse of its object."

This formal protest was adopted with a shout:

"We, the Jewish workingmen and women of the city of New York, in mass-meeting assembled in Cooper Union, do emphatically condemn the system upon which the millions donated by Baron Hirsch are being administered, inasmuch as such millions were donated for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of our persecuted brothers of Russia, and are being actually used to reduce wages here in New York, to crush labor organizations, and so to increase the misery of the workers in America.

"We want no charity connected with such injustice, and we are of opinion that the only method of guarding against such misuse of the fund as that already mentioned is to place the newcomers under protection of the trades organizations interested in this matter, an opinion which the governors of the Baron Hirsch fund have persistently ignored.

"We now demand of Baron Hirsch himself that he release us from his 'charity' and take back the millions, which, instead of a blessing, have proved a curse and a source of mysery."

There were other speeches, mostly in German, in which the opinion was more strongly urged that Baron Hirsch himself had nothing to do with the misuse of his money.

There was a collection taken up to pay the expenses of the meeting, but it was woefully small.

TWO MILWAUKEE EDITORS ARRESTED

Messrs. Aikins and Cramer Charged with Violating the Lottery Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A. J. Aikins and John F. Cramer of the *Evening Wisconsin* were arrested today on a charge of violating the lottery laws. Their offense is the same as that of George Peck Jr., arrested Saturday, and consists of having republished an editorial from a San Francisco paper discussing the constitutionality of the Lottery law.

The corner-stone of the Asbury M. E. Church was laid today by the Rev. Dr. John. There were addresses by the Rev. Dr. Hellings, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, J. E. Wildisch, and the pastor, the Rev. J. S. Davis. A poem was recited by Mrs. Edith S. Davis.

Edward McGee, an old veteran who has just received back pension money to the amount of $2,400, was saved from the sharpers last night by Sheriff Walsh. The Sheriff found McGee in the hands of a tough lot near the Soldiers' Home and detained him at the jail until the whisky he had drank had evaporated. Today the Sheriff put McGee on the train for New York with a through ticket and just enough money to carry him through. The remainder of McGee's money was sent by mail in a certified check.

The Ministers' Association at its session today adopted a resolution calling on the State Commissioners for the World's Fair exhibit to see that the Wisconsin exhibit was closed on Sunday. A meeting will be held the first Monday in October to protest against the opening of the World's Fair Sunday.

Secretary True of the State Fair opened headquarters in the Plankinton House clubrooms today with a force of clerks. The Secretary will make Milwaukee his home until the close of the fair.

In spite of the denials of his relatives it is believed that William Livsey, the missing Pennsylvania cashier, is hiding here. He is supposed to have gotten out of sight to prevent his being called upon to testify in the case of Treasurer Bardsley of Philadelphia. His relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jones, who live at No. 543 National avenue, say that Livsey was here, but left Friday. Neighbors, however, say Livsey is still here and has been here several weeks.

Thirteen candidates for admission to the Athletic Training School of the Turner Bund have passed the required examination. Among them are Robert J. Burger, Hermann Groth, and Curt Dull, Chicago.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

William A. Spotswood.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7.—William A. Spotswood, born in Virginia in 1806, and a veteran of three wars—Seminole, Mexican, and Rebellion—died here today. In January, 1861, he resigned as Surgeon in the navy, and was appointed full Surgeon in the Confederate service, stationed at Richmond, where he remained throughout the war.

Col. T. R. Hunt.

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 7.—Col. T. B. Hunt, U. S. A., retired, died here suddenly this morning. The remains were taken to Washington tonight.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Sabina Hull of Ottawa, Ill., died yesterday, aged 94 years.

Miss Isabel Hart, a well-known writer and lecturer in the South, died at her home in Baltimore Sunday, aged 53 years. She was especially active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Royal Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is the best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.

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BERKELEY SCHOOL, New York City. Autumn half, twelfth year, will begin Monday, Sept. 28, 1891, in its new fireproof building, 14, 16, 18 West Forty-fourth-st. The school holds a high record for the preparation of boys for the leading colleges and scientific schools; has an armory, gymnasium, swimming bath, boat-house, and ten acres of play-grounds. Seventeen boarding students are taken. For latest register and descriptive pamphlet address J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

WYMAN INSTITUTE. *HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, UPPER ALTON, ILL.* Ten hours ride from Chicago. Thirteenth year opens Sept. 16, 1891. Careful home training, best educational advantages. Preparation for college a specialty, facilities unexcelled. Manual training, gymnasium, military drill, etc. Address ALBERT M. JACKSON, A. M., Principal, or MRS. EDWARD WYMAN.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL (Formerly 3236 Dearborn-av.) opens Thursday, Sept. 24, in its new building, DEARBORN-AV. AND 24TH-ST., CHICAGO. Prepares boys for any college or business. Manual training, gymnastics, and military drill. For descriptive pamphlet, and latest register address E. C. COULTER, A. M., Head Master.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL For Boys—2101 Indiana Avenue, Chicago. Opens Wednesday, September 23d. Kindergarten, Primary, Higher Departments. Preparation for College and Business. Gymnasium. Catalogues on application. J. SCHORINER, } Principals. JOHN C. GRANT. }

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Institute of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, LONGWOOD, COOK CO., ILL., A College for the education of Young Ladies and Girls. The scholastic year begins Sept. 1, 1891. For particulars apply to SUPERIORESS.

DEARBORN SEMINARY DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 2141 CALUMET-AV. MR. E. GROVER, Principal. MRS. J. F. PURINGTON, Acting Principal. Thirty-sixth year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 23, '91.

The KIRKLAND SCHOOL Will reopen in its new quarters, 23 and 25 Scott-st., Sept. 16th. For catalogue address Miss Kirkland or Mrs. Adams.

Pennsylvania Military Academy Chester, Pa. 26th year opens Sept. 16. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts. A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Dr. J. C. Wilson, 1111 Monroe-st., city. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

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GRANT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 247-249 Dearborn-av., a Boarding and Day School for Girls, opens Sept. 17. Best advantages in Music, Art, Full Collegiate Course. Certificate admits to all Colleges.

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STERAN SCHOOL 4106 to 4110 Drexel-blvd., Chicago. Boarding and Day School for Girls. MRS. L. M. WILSON. MRS. L. T. MORROW, Principals.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park, Ill. (near Chicago). Boarding school for girls and young ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, LL. D.

Ton-ya-wath-a Springs Hotel, MADISON, WIS. (Madison Lakes Improvement Co., Proprietors) IS NOW OPEN And Ready for Business for the Season of 1891. JULY 1 to OCT. 1. Beautiful lots for summer houses for sale. The American Apollinaris Springs. Fine hotel, low rates, fishing, sailing, bathing. 10 steamers, constant communication. For particulars address Madison, Wis., or Room 817 Royal-ins. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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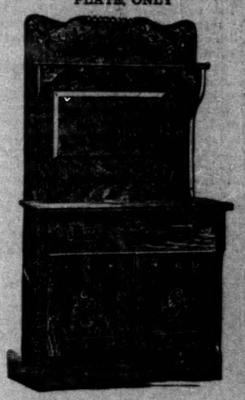

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HOW TO AWARD A PRIZE.

WOMEN HAVE A DISCUSSION OVER DESIGNS FOR A SEAL.

The Board of Lady Managers Takes the Subject Up at the Afternoon Session—The Question of Amending the By-Laws Also Discussed at Length, and a Committee Finally Appointed—Other Work of the Morning and Afternoon Sessions.

At the afternoon session of the Board of Lady Managers yesterday nearly two hours were spent in getting generally tangled up over the method of awarding the prize for a design for seals from among the 115 designs presented by competitors.

The questions of child labor, silk culture, and representation of colored people were also considered.

After roll-call a letter was read from Mrs. Ursula M. Bright, a sister-in-law of John Bright of English parliamentary fame. She spoke of the progress of woman in England, socially, legally, and in the industries, during the last twenty-five years. She bespoke a large representation in the Exposition of English womanhood as typified in the English industrial life of the present day.

A letter was read from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing a resolution of that federation, asking the Board of Lady Managers to classify the exhibits in such a way as to show the proportion of child labor involved in modern industries. A similar resolution from the Illinois Women's Alliance made the same request. It embodied resolutions from twenty-nine organizations of the society declaring that the rapid increase of child labor was a menace to national institutions. The whole question was referred to the Committee on State Exhibits, appointed later in the meeting.

Mrs. Reed of Maryland, representing the Executive committee, arose and said in response to an attack made on the committee at the morning session that the Executive committee took great pleasure in renouncing the power over the by-laws granted to it in Sec. 1 of the committee report, and moved that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chair to ask the National Commission to relieve the Executive committee of that responsibility. After a moment of silence—the only one of the session—the motion was seconded, put, and carried. The committee appointed consists of Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Stevens of New Jersey, and Mrs. Deane of California.

A motion by Mrs. Cantrill of Kentucky that all the remarks by members on the death of Mrs. Darby of Mississippi be spread on the minutes and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family prevailed.

Mrs. Eagle of Arkansas moved that a special committee of ten be appointed to take charge of the exhibit of the woman's congress at the Exposition. After a vigorous discussion the motion was carried.

Trouble Over Music.

The Arkansas lady also secured the appointment of a committee of seven women to have charge of the music by women at the women's building. Mrs. Cantrill of Kentucky requested that Mrs. Eagle be not made Chairman of the committee. In the fireworks which followed Mrs. Eagle emphatically declared that not being a musician nothing in the world could induce her to accept a place of any kind on the committee.

Isabella Beecher Hooker then arose, asked the President to announce the committees, and said she was ready to act on any and all committees if they gave her a chance, and that if there was any committee on which none of the other women wished to serve she wanted to be appointed to it. Her good humor was oil on the troubled waters, and the meeting broke into laughter and applause.

Mrs. Eagle offered another resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of seven on the subject of classification, to report before the close of the session such standing committees as they thought should be appointed. This committee, appointed by the President, consists of Mesdames Barber, Angell, Frost, Verdenal, Wallace, Allbright, and Felson.

Mrs. Ford of New York offered a resolution which sought to unite all women of America who work for their bread into organizations for the purpose of effecting an immense representation of woman's work at the Fair. It also provided for a comprehensive system of awards of prizes for excellence which should be made by woman experts in every trade acting as jurors jointly with the regular committees of award. A novel feature of this plan is the creation of a number of World's Fair "scholarships," paying the car-fare to Chicago of the women holding them, and maintaining them in Chicago for a week, paying all expenses, including admission to the Exposition for a week. The expenses of such "scholarships," which were to be given as awards of merit by the women's labor organizations, by Mrs. Ford's plan are to be met by a fund to be contributed by the National and State governments, the World's Fair directory, and the labor organizations. After a chorus of "Useless in my State" from every part of the hall the resolution was referred to the Committee on State Work.

By special invitation Mrs. Margaret Sullivan and Mrs. Nichol, both of whom had taken active part in the woman's exhibit of the Paris Exposition, addressed the meeting on that branch of the Exposition.

Recognition of Colored Women.

Mrs. John A. Logan made an appeal asking the women to take steps to insure the impartial recognition of the work of the colored women of every State. She held in her hand a petition from a large number of Illinois colored people, asking that they be given a separate exhibit with the same privileges as are accorded to white people. Her address was received with great applause. She moved that the interests of these people be placed in the hands of the State Board, where they would be on the same footing as white people. Mrs. Paul of Alabama offered a substitute motion giving the whole subject into the hands of the lady managers of each State, because, she said, the regular State Boards would be too busy to pay much attention to appeals from colored women, while their white sisters would feel a deep interest in their work. A long and excited discussion ensued and then Mrs. Paul's substitute motion prevailed. Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell of Kansas moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial setting forth the importance of woman's work, to be presented to Legislatures and labor organizations.

Miss Ives of Illinois moved that "In view of the fact that 107 designs for a seal are in the hands of the board a committee of seven be appointed to select from them what appears to them to be the best seven, and that these seven shall be sent to Mr. St. Gaudens, who shall award the prize to one and give honorary mention to the other six."

For over an hour a fight waged on the motion. Amendments and substitutes were made by the dozen, but finally the original motion prevailed. The committee appointed consists of Miss Ives, Mrs. Allbright, Miss Miller, Miss Jackson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Lovell.

The meeting was closed with an interesting talk on silk culture in America by Mrs. Lucas of Pennsylvania, who is President of the National Woman's Silk Culture Society. Among other things Mrs. Lucas said that American women could produce and weave as good silk as the best imported fabric.

HOW BY-LAWS CAN BE CHANGED.

The Board of Lady Managers Has a Debate on the Subject—The Morning Session.

The Board of Lady Managers held a lively meeting yesterday morning in Apollo Hall.

The entire session was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Executive committee showing the work done since its first meeting, April 8, 1891. As soon as the clerk had finished reading the printed report Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker took the floor and made violent objections to Art. 1, which gave the Executive committee the power to amend the by-laws of the Board of Lady Managers. Mrs. Hooker declared that only idiots would think of allowing such a clause to stand. This sally called forth a storm of discussion, in which Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of Indiana, Mrs. Trautman of New York, Mrs. Brayton of South Carolina, and others spoke in favor of the article, and Mrs. Hooker, almost without support, maintained her opposition. Mrs. Meredith said:

"The question before the meeting is the approval of the report of the committee. This question should be settled without delay, as still more important business is before us. Do not think that the Executive committee is the end of all things. Remember that the Board of Lady Managers has been vested by an act of Congress with important duties in connection with the Fair. Remember that in our hands rests the right of women to exhibit side by side and on an equality with men. If we succeeded in nothing else than this one thing we could feel that our time had been well spent. We are trusted with the charge of protecting women against unjust discrimination. Let us make good use of our time while it is ours. Upon our industry now will depend the action of Congress at its next session. If we do well they may give us still further power and responsibility; if we waste our time in idle discussion Congress may abolish our body altogether. We are only just getting down to our real duties in connection with the Fair. Twelve great committees are to be appointed to carry on the real work of our body. These, and not the Executive committee, will have to do the real work of our commission."

After considerable discussion the report of the Executive committee was adopted without amendment.

At the close of the session a letter was read from Secretary Dickinson of the National Commission informing the ladies that that body had extended the time of the ladies two days beyond the five-day allotment. This announcement was received with applause.

THEIR CASES CONTINUED TO SEPT. 11.

The Men Charged with Tearing Up the Northwestern Tracks Before a Justice.

Ald. J. B. McAbee, Florence Dorney, James Murphy, John McDermot, and Thomas Shields were before Justice Kersten yesterday

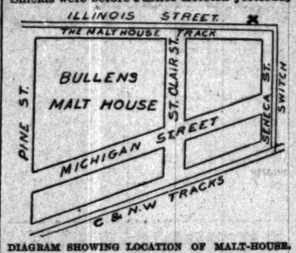

DIAGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF MALT-HOUSE. NOTE—X Where the track was torn up.

charged with riot. Judge Wing and Attorney J. A. Quasley appeared for the defense. Judge Wing commenced hostilities by asking permission to examine the written complaint.

Counsel J. F. Meagher, who appeared for Bullen & Co., the complainants, acknowledged that no such document existed. In a lengthy argument he tried to show why its existence was not necessary, but his arguments were overruled and the case was passed pending the preparation of the document. It was 12 o'clock before the complaint was ready and owing to the lateness of the hour an adjournment until Sept. 11 was agreed upon.

Speaking of the charges made against him in placing a detail of officers to guard the tracks at Bullen & Co.'s malt-house, Chief McClaughry yesterday declared that it was plainly in the province of the police to prevent rioting and mob law of every kind, and he was going to do it without attempting to pose on the merits of the case.

"If the track should be removed," he continued, "there is a way to have it done legally, and that is the only way it shall be done as long as I have anything to say about the matter."

The Chief denied that any complaint had been made that Inspector Schaack had failed to do his duty. Commissioner Aldrich said that the reason the tracks had been torn up by the city, in accordance with the Council order, was that Bullen & Co. had asked for and been granted more time because of a hesitancy on the part of the city to cripple the firm's business, as it was alleged such action would do. Corporation Counsel Miller had given his opinion that the delay would not imperil the city's interest.

"I think," continued Mr. Aldrich, "that Ald. McAbee was consulted in the matter and agreed in granting a delay."

IT MADE THEM ALL CAR-SICK.

Gov. Fifer and Party Have a Lively Ride on the Baltimore and Ohio.

A tall man with a decidedly pale face walked into the Sherman House yesterday and requested the clerk to place his name on the register. The tall traveler was followed by twenty other men, who also looked as if life were a burden to them.

"We want to be shown to our rooms as soon as possible," was the request made of the clerk by each one of the guests.

"For heaven's sake, Governor, what is the matter with you?" anxiously inquired the clerk.

"O, but I'm glad to be here," remarked the tall man.

The man whom the clerk addressed as Governor was Joseph W. Fifer of Springfield, Ill. And the men with him were his aids and other State officials who recently took part in the ceremonies relative to the honoring of the memory of Illinois soldiers killed at Gettysburg, Pa. The occasion for the travelers' woe was the ride over the Baltimore and Ohio road from Washington, D. C., to Cumberland, Md. J. C. Hyde of Macoupin County in speaking of the trip said:

"It was the wildest and fastest ride I ever had in all my life, and every one in the party, the Governor especially, became car-sick. I have been out on the Atlantic Ocean when the waves were rolling pretty high, but I was never affected as I was during my railroad ride from the capital to Cumberland. During the trips up the mountains there were two and sometimes three engines attached to the train and the way the engineers made them fly around the mountains was a caution. I believe the engineers knew they had Illinois' Governor behind them and were trying to give him as exciting a ride as possible. If they had that object in view they succeeded, for Gov. Fifer and everybody on board were so sick they kept their heads out of the car windows during the greater part of the trip.

"Every man with the Governor's party when the train rolled into Chicago this morning had a severe headache, a bad taste in his mouth, and a general feeling of depression. The ride over the Allegheny Mountains is a most delightful one when the engineer does not have to make up lost time. The scenery is grand and can be enjoyed under ordinary circumstances, but when the engineer has 'to make up for lost time,' as was the excuse yesterday, the scenery is not thought of."

Gov. Fifer, Treasurer Wilson, Secretary Pearson, and others who were with the party, after securing a much-needed rest and some medical attention, summed up strength enough to be driven to the Polk street depot in the afternoon train and they left for Springfield over the Wabash road.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements who had the Gettysburg monument trip in charge, the following resolution was adopted:

Appreciating the uniform kindness and courtesy extended by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to those who attended the dedication of the Illinois monuments at Gettysburg and the efficient management of the excursion train, it is

Resolved, By the Committee of Arrangements on behalf of the members of the Eighth and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, and the invited guests, that the thanks of the party are due and are hereby tendered to the management of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and to F. B. Copper for their kindness in providing the special train at a reduced rate and the many courtesies extended to the party on the route. W. M. TAYLOR, JACOB GROSS, W. M. LUFF, Committee.

SUES THE CONSIDINE GANG FOR $100,000.

Joseph Perrien Begins an Action Against Detroit's Notorious Men.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A civil suit was begun by capias against the Considine gang at noon today by Joseph Perrien, laying damages at $100,000. Judge Gartner indorsed $5,000 bail for each of the four named in the case—William Considine, John Considine, Frank Griffiths, and Ed Kent. When Attorney Hawley was asked what the object of this suit was he said: "A civil case will give a larger and freer scope for the introduction of evidence. Witnesses not found within this State can make depositions wherever they may be, while in a criminal case the witness must be produced in person. In a criminal case guilt must be proven beyond a possible doubt, while in a civil suit a preponderance of evidence is sufficient. The civil case may be tried clear through by Mr. Perrien's own attorneys instead of the Prosecuting Attorney." Frank Parris, the leading witness in the case, who was caught in St. Louis today, fled from here because the Considine gang threatened his life if he appeared against them.

The best and cheapest Car-Starter is sold by the Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

SIMPSON COMES TO TOWN.

HE SAYS HE'S GOING BACK TO KANSAS TO TAKE A REST.

Some One Else Will Till the Soil of That 600-Acre Farm the Alliance Congressman Claims to Own—He Discusses the Situation in Ohio—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire Talks of Political Prospects in the Granite State.

"They say the farmers' movement has been split," said Jerry Simpson, whose home is in Kansas, yesterday, "and so it has, in order that one-half might bury the Democratic party and the other half the Republicans. There is nothing left of the two old parties out our way except a few old hacks that have bled the people during their entire political lives. We have got started with a great momentum now and are on a victorious march to capture the law-making power and repeal the obnoxious laws that threaten the country's ruin and enact some that will save it. The Subtreasury plan will be put into effect first and the people relieved of their unjust burdens. I've been through Ohio and the outlook for the defeat of McKinley and Sherman is good. The only effect of McKinley's bill as seen in Ohio is a reduction of wages and the sinking of land values. The farmer is a little out of the political line of thought, but he is quick to see where his own interests lie and will resent the McKinley steal by voting against it.

"When I was in Washington recently I secured some interesting statistics on farm mortgages in Kansas secured by our protectionist census taker, Mr. Porter, that will go a great way toward proving that everything isn't as lovely as the Republicans represent. The figures I have in my pocket show that the mortgages on Kansas homes and farms are $235,000,000, or $165 per capita. This does not include the millions in chattel mortgages. Things are even worse, however, in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The facts are so plain that the Census Bureau is holding back the figures and has discharged a large force of employés that the work may not be completed before the November elections.

"Springer is my second choice for Speaker, he being very favorably thought of by the Alliance men because of his liberal views regarding the concentration of wealth." Simpson scored President Hall of the Missouri Alliance, whom he charged with being a Democrat and working to defeat the Subtreasury plan. Hall, however, he said, had killed himself politically by his actions.

Simpson left for Clay County, Kas., last night, where he says he will take a little rest before the fall campaign opens. He says he has a 630-acre farm in Kansas which he has worked for thirteen years. This year, he says, he will work it on shares, letting a neighbor do the work of raising the crops for one-half the farm produces.

Dr. J. H. Gallinger, who succeeds Mr. Blair as United States Senator from New Hampshire, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Most of the day he spent at the Illinois club as the guest of the Hon. J. Frank Lawrence. Senator Gallinger expressed but little faith in Congressman Springer's recent statement that New Hampshire could safely be counted for the Democracy in the near future and that it would send two Democrats to the United States Senate could the people select them.

"I believe the Democrats have been claiming that sort of thing for the last thirty years," he said smilingly, "but I see but little indication of any such result so far. If Blaine is nominated for President I will guarantee New Hampshire for the Republicans—in fact I will guarantee it for any good Republican. We have not sent a Democrat to the Senate since 1867, and while they have occasionally had a slight majority in the Legislature it has always been in a year when no Senator was to be chosen so that they accomplished nothing. We elected our last Governor by less than 100 majority, it is true, but circumstances made it so that the fact did not indicate any decrease of Republican strength.

"No New England State will indorse the Democratic idea on silver. The Democratic platforms will therefore not be uniform in that respect. On the tariff I think the line will be as sharp with us as with any State. The Farmers' Alliance has not as yet exerted any influence with us. Simpson has made several speeches in the State, but no organized movement has followed. The Grangers are strong, and, although Democrats are at its head, the organization is non-partisan. The Prohibitionists are strong among the farmers, and they will be indorsed by the Republicans, while the Democrats will favor a license. Silver, the tariff, and prohibition as the issues in New Hampshire will give us the customary close election, but, as I have said, I will guarantee the State for the national Republican ticket."

Gov. J. W. Fifer was at the Sherman House for a short time yesterday on his return to Springfield from the Gettysburg celebration. He expressed himself as delighted with his Eastern trip and especially with his visit to the tomb of Washington, which, though a native Virginian, he had never seen.

Auditorium—R. K. Forsythe, Pittsburg; Henry Wick, Youngstown, O.; John O. Smith, Dallas, Tex.; A. Schwab, Switzerland; Arthur Dunham, England; E. W. Haskell, New Orleans; O. H. Brown, Denver.

Sherman—C. F. Zuskosk, St. Louis; George W. Barber and wife, Kansas City; M. W. Murphy, Aspen, Colo.; W. W. Taylor, Redfield, S. D.; H. J. Hughes, Eagle Grove, Ia.; D. W. Shipman, New York.

Palmer—W. Fry, St. Paul; T. H. Summers, New York; J. C. Manning, Boston; L. K. Baker, Ludington, Mich.; C. H. Mitchell, New York; B. H. Wright, Pittsburg; D. V. Kelly, San Francisco.

Tremont—D. L. Chasasaina, Charles Hewitt, St. Louis; C. L. Harris, E. M. Bell, New York; W. E. Brown, Moscow, Idaho; F. W. Marlow, Baltimore, Md.; L. G. Schofield, Toronto, O.

Grand Pacific—L. L. Young, Montreal; James West Jr., New York; S. F. Peabody, Columbus, O.; C. H. Oakley, Cleveland; B. D. Brown, Duluth; F. M. Huffell, Des Moines.

Richelieu—William Preston, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Nelson, Baltimore; A. C. Tiedemann, New York.

Wellington—Howard Page, New York; H. J. Higgins, Leadville, Colo.; L. A. Garner, Omaha.

Leland—Charles S. Warner, Butte, Mont.; John F. Wilcox, Minneapolis; Arthur Bifield.

PLOWED THROUGH THE RIVER BOTTOM.

Queer Trip of the Steamer Emily P. Weed —Marine Notes.

The big steamer Emily P. Weed took 105,300 bushels of corn down the river and out into the lake yesterday afternoon. It had two tugs abreast, and all the power of its own engines was required to make the trip. It was drawing fully six inches more water than there was in the river, and literally plowed its way through the mud on the river bottom. A steel boat has been found to be much better adapted for this kind of mud navigation than a wooden one, the mud offering far less resistance to steel than to wood. Steel boats drawing sixteen feet have been dragged two and three miles by main forces in fifteen feet of water this week. It is all right so long as the tugs keep them moving, but once stopped for any cause, the force required to start them again must be doubled. Mud navigation is said to be a science by itself, and the Chicago tugmen are experts in it. It is risky, however, and the mishaps are numerous. Wheeler & Co. of Bay City have closed a contract for a wooden steamship of 290 feet keel to be a duplicate of the Tampa, Sauber, and Iosco recently built by them, and the work of laying the keel has commenced. The building is referred to give name or residence of the prospective owner, but he comes from a Lake Erie port. It is evident that the firm expects a contract for another steel boat. The vessel will be a duplicate of the Emily P. Weed.

The schooner Owasco is now on the way from the lakes to the Atlantic, taking a cargo of corn from Sandusky to Portland, Me. The Owasco is owned by J. M. Jones & Son of Detroit and Capt. Alonzo Carter, the present master. It was built in 1863.

The schooner Mystic yesterday joined the boats in winter quarters. It was said on the lumber market that a dozen schooners would be stripped as soon as they came in on their present trip. By Oct. 1, a vessel agent stated, every lumber carrier of not exceeding 250,000 feet capacity will be compelled to quit. Yesterday not a lumber charter was made on the market.

The smaller carriers after running four months find that they have not made enough money to pay their insurance, even with good luck as to charters and mishaps. One owner of several schooners stated that he had come out just about even, but if he had carried more insurance he would have been just that much behind. He could see no money in running the risk of fall storms on this basis, as his boats could do as well lying at their docks as being on the lake. Others agreed with him. "It is the worst season I've ever seen," one owner said. "The big modern boats are now making money, but for the smaller fellows which are too small to go to Buffalo the season has been a blank. The boats are simply a year older at a time when every year counts in their value."

When vessel agents came to their offices yesterday regardless of Labor day telegrams began to come in from all around the lakes ordering boats to be chartered for grain the latter part of this week. It was surprising how many boats could get here from the ends of the lake to get the benefit of a three-cent rate on corn to Buffalo. Charters were closed for 250,000 bushels of corn at that rate. Shippers seemed disposed to take the tonnages as offered, and the week is likely to show the largest shipments of grain in the history of Chicago. Elevators worked continuously yesterday to get the grain on board the vessels, as they did Sunday. Every effort was put forth to get the corn started toward the seaboard. The stoppage of the work in unloading coal from the boats Sunday and yesterday may delay some grain beyond the contract time for shipping it. Labor day had few admirers among shippers in consequence. Among the charters yesterday were the Oscar Flint and Inter Ocean for corn to Buffalo at 3 cents.

London Lloyd's, where the steamer City of Detroit was insured for collision liability at the time it sank the steamer Kaskia in Detroit River a year ago, has paid the loss. The City of Detroit was insured for seven-eighths its value, and the underwriters pay this proportion of the Kaskia's loss.

The schooner Mary B. Mitchell and steamer Nebraska are chartered for rye from Milwaukee.

A half dozen boats are now coming from Lake Erie without cargoes to take grain back.

The steamer Maud Preston has been chartered to carry fruit from east shore ports to Milwaukee.

Strengthening Fort York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 7.—The military authorities have decided to place two revolving turrets at the Fort York redoubt. One will be placed at the southern extremity of the fort and the other at the northern end. Each turret will be made of stone and will hold four sixty-ton guns. The troopship Tyne has arrived here from Bermuda. It has several new guns brought from England for the warship Canada.

No Land for Negroes.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Sept. 7.—The Chickasaw Legislature meets Monday, and it will be an important session. The question of intruders and the allotment of land in severalty to negroes will come up. A strong element is opposed to allotment to any but pure bloods, drawing the line at half breeds to the exclusion of adopted citizens, which leaves the negro out in the cold.

St. Louis Bank Directors Sued.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Lon V. Stephens, receiver of the Fifth National Bank, has brought suits in the United States Circuit Court against the directors of the bank to recover $343,337.97, money alleged to have been loaned by the bank in violation of the statutes and which could not be collected by the receiver.

THEY CURED HIM.

A WELL-KNOWN SILVER-PLATER NARRATES HIS EXPERIENCE WITH DRS. McCOY & WILDMAN.

George Kruse of the Kienzle Silver-Plating Works, 2 and 4 La Salle-av., speaking to the reporter of the failure of his strength from catarrh and lung trouble, for which he recently had to go to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, had this to say:

MR. GEORGE KRUSE.
Bellow street and Bloomingdale road.

"My first trouble was catarrh of the head from cold. My nose was stopped up and I could not get my breath properly. Then my throat was always filling with the thick, sticky mucus and I was hawking and spitting furiously half the time to keep from choking. I had terrible headaches. I thought sometimes that my head would burst open. A wasting cough set in and I had a constant feeling of pain and soreness in the chest and shoulder blades. My stomach gave out and the very sight of food would turn me sick. I could get no sleep and was simply wasting away and wearing out. Before I went to Drs. McCoy & Wildman I would be so bad at times that my work tools would drop from my hands from mere weakness. But in two months' time they had me all right again. I am feeling splendid now and think my cure will be permanent. I advise any person suffering from catarrh of the head or stomach to go at once to Drs. McCOY & Wildman."

Five Dollars a Month.

One year ago Drs. McCoy & Wildman made an original offer, one never before heard of by the people of Chicago, and that was to treat all patients having catarrh, lung trouble, heart disease, stomach troubles, rheumatism, and other chronic ailments at a uniform fee of five dollars a month. Now, Drs. McCoy and Wildman once more renew the offer made last year, *and all patients who begin treating with them before Jan. 1, 1892, will be treated for the nominal sum of $5 a month and the medicine furnished free—each month's treatment to cost $5..*

DOCTORS

McCoy & Wildman,

Office, 224 State Street,

Corner of Quincy, Chicago.

SPECIALTIES—All Chronic Diseases, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

CATARRH CURED.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for Symptom Blanks.

Office hours—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. only.

Messrs. Mandel Brothers have more than ordinary pleasure in calling attention to their early display of Cloaks and Coats. Many of these come in single garments from the most distinguished makers in Paris, London, and Berlin. No duplicates. You can be as exclusive wearing them as they are exclusive in character.

This house easily holds the leadership in this class of merchandise. We control for Chicago and the Northwest two of the largest and best makers in this country and our facilities in the foreign markets are equaled by a very few and excelled by none. You are most cordially invited to see them.

Ask your coachman to use our Wabash-av. entrance. It's pleasanter than State-st. You escape confusion.

Mandel Brothers

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANZ, Manager

DO NOT FORGET

The Immense Salvage Sale

For Account of Fire Underwriters,

On Thursday, Sept. 10, at 10 a. m.,

AT STORES

225 & 227 Jackson-st., Chicago,

OF

CLOTHING,

Inventoried Value $210,000.00,

AND OF

Woolens, Linings, &c.,

Inventoried Value $50,000.00,

From the well-known firm

HENRY GEIERSHOFER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENTIRE STOCK GUARANTEED FREE FROM BURN.

GOODS NOW ON EXHIBITION.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At 1703 Michigan-Boulevard

WE SELL

This Tuesday Morning, 10 O'Clock,

THE ENTIRE

Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors,

And General Household Effects of Private Residence.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

IS THE

Favorite Line

TO ALL

Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington,

AND

Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 181 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HATS

KNOX

World-Renowned Fall Styles

Silk Dress and Derbys

NOW READY.

Dent's Gloves.

Mortin's Umbrellas & Canes.

191 & 193 State-st.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Keuffel & Esser, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 66 Madison-st., Chicago Building Was Old Postoffice

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

The Gossage Store.

State and Washington Sts.

HANDKERCHIEFS

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON

HANDKERCHIEFS

With the largest variety of *Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs* ever shown in America. All new and *original* designs of *our own importation*, and of styles peculiar to this house.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Ladies' H. S. Hand-Emb'd Initial Hdkfs., 15c. Regular 25c quality.

158 Different Styles H. S. Tucked Revere, Fancy Drawn Work, Initials, etc., 25c. Worth up to 50c.

Ladies' H. S. Fancy Blocks, 12½c. Worth 20c.

Hundreds of Styles Ladies' Emb'd Handkerchiefs, White and Col'd Emb., 50c., Worth 75c.

Gents' H. S. Hand-Emb. Initials, All Linen, 25c. Worth 50c.

Ladies' and Gents' All Linen H. S. Hdkfs., $3.00 Per Doz. Reg. $4.50 quality.

Fine Embroidered Goods. Cheaper Than Ever.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

LINENS . . .

WE PLACE ON SALE THIS WEEK OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS, INCLUDING NOVELTIES IN

Hemstitched Damask Sets, Irish Satin Damask Dinner Sets (Cloth and Napkins),

AND 300 DOZENS OF OUR CELEBRATED

DINNER NAPKINS

AT $5.00 PER DOZEN

REGULAR $7.50 QUALITY.

SPECIALTIES in TOWELS, comprising the best makes of IRISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN looms, in Hemstitched, Knotted, and Plain Damasks, Hucks, and Momies. Staple Linens in all grades AT POPULAR PRICES.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE M'KINLEY TARIFF LAW.

A Falling Off in the Exports to the United States from Certain Quarters—The Totals for the First Three Months of the Year, However, Show an Increase Over the Figures for the Same Period in 1890—Views of Manufacturers.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Continuing the efforts made in Germany last month to ascertain the feeling of foreign manufacturers in regard to the McKinley Tariff bill, investigations of a similar character have been made throughout Great Britain. While the exports to America from certain places show a marked falling off, yet the totals for January, February, and March, this year (the last three months for which figures are obtainable), show an increase over the figures of the same months last year. These months may be regarded as the best ones for comparison since the bill went into effect. In 1890, during those months, the rush to get goods into America before the bill had become a law had not yet begun, and this year the same months form a period when the rush, with the exception of tinplate, was over, and when business may be supposed to have been in a more normal condition than at any time since the passage of the bill.

The total value of declared exports for the first quarter of 1891 from the consular districts of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to over $46,000,000, against $45,878,724 during the same quarter of last year. Among the cities embraced in this district are Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermtine, Falmouth, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, and Tunstall. London, where articles of every conceivable description are declared, leads the list with a record of $12,750,000, nearly $2,000,000 less than in January, February, and March, 1890.

How the Metal Trade Is Affected.

Interviews with several leading manufacturers and exporters show the metal trade is the one principally affected in the Liverpool district, and the tinplate trade particularly. There is complete stagnation in this industry at present. American buyers, to anticipate the working of the new tariff as far as practicable, imported during the six months prior to July 1, when the new rate went into effect, more than enough tinplate to supply a year's demand. The big manufacturers here are all hopeful that there will be a change in the law after the next Presidential election.

One of the largest Liverpool exporters who has recently been in America to judge for himself, expresses his opinion in this wise:

"The increased duty has caused stagnation in the tinplate trade. But as we had sufficient foresight to get twelve months' stock landed before July 1 we can afford to wait this year and do little or nothing else.

"Trade is now at a standstill with the South Wales workers," he continued, "and the Liverpool exporters are doing nothing except in tinplate for oil-cans, etc. The duty does not affect this branch of the trade except on the right side. If the McKinley bill is sustained after the coming election the English trade must be impaired, but for the present the safe and only policy to be pursued by both masters and men is to keep the price as low as possible in order to discourage manufacturers in America. As to the cost I cannot say, although we are very anxious to know what they find the cost of production to be."

The representatives of other large exporting firms expressed similar views. One of them added:

"We need not be afraid of being permanently affected. The new tariff was introduced by McKinley with the object of creating and stimulating an industry they do not possess to any great extent. His idea was that by making the duty what it now is he would enable American manufacturers to establish works which could profitably produce tinplates and so gradually drive the British importer out of the market. But it has been ascertained by a deputation, who went out there to inquire, that they cannot possibly do this unless they put on such prices for their manufacture as would be burdensome to their customers."

Views of Cardiff Tin Men.

Welsh makers interviewed at Cardiff admit the time must come when Americans will make their own plates, but they declare they fear no immediate attempt. Prices at Cardiff have greatly decreased and are now barely remunerative, but the demand is the same as ever, all the works being again in full operation. It is also claimed that the demand from America is just as constant as before the introduction of the tariff. Therefore, the Welshmen say that so far the McKinley act has not affected the tinplate trade, though its indirect effect has been to cause prices to decrease; prices, however, are not much lower than before the tariff was heard of, and the Welshmen think that should the time come when Americans make their own tinplates the Welsh manufacturers are confident of their ability to hold their own against them, no matter how high a protective tariff they may impose.

Among the iron manufacturers at Glasgow William Jacks & Co. and H. L. Selligman were interviewed. They said the iron manufacturers of Scotland are at present disturbed by a London syndicate, and cannot export much iron, but the principal cause of the limited exportation lies in the large increase in the manufacture of pig-iron in America—a manufacture which last year surpassed the production of Great Britain. A great deal of steel scrap for remelting went to America, but they say the McKinley tariff has killed this trade. No other kind of steel has been exported from Glasgow to the States for years.

Among the textile manufacturers Templeton & Co., Rule & Greenlees, John Knox, Higgins, Pritchard, and Rutherford Bros. were seen. There was a unanimity of opinion among them that it is too soon yet to conclude what shall be the full effect of the tariff upon woolen goods. So far as the trade has gone they say the tariff looks as if it were quite prohibitive.

Certainly the trade in the lower qualities will cease. High class woolen goods will always be exported, as well-to-do Americans will insist on having them. A great trade was done in Oxford and zephyr shirtings. This trade with America began seven years ago, but the Americans during that period have learned to manufacture them, and the increased tariff has therefore hit the Glasgow manufacturers in these goods heavily. They will therefore have to find out novelties in order to induce exports. America used to import yarns to make these shirtings, but the tariff has also killed this trade between Glasgow and America. In cotton handkerchiefs of the lower quality the tariff will injure the Glasgow manufacturers, but in the higher qualities they still expect to continue their trade with America.

Lace Curtains.

Lace curtains, the duty upon which was increased from 40 to 60 per cent, were largely exported to the States. The manufacturers were busy before the tariff came into force, but they think if the Americans do not put up machinery the Scotch manufacturers of these goods will still be able to hold their own. The increase of 20 per cent would not keep the Americans from purchasing these goods of Scotch manufacturers. But the duty may encourage American manufacturers to set up business for themselves. Scotch manufacturers also think that the humidity of their climate will always be in their favor, as in a hot climate it is impossible to spin fine numbers of cotton yarns.

Linen trade manufacturers think no blow has been dealt to the linen trade by the tariff. In fact they believe here that the Americans cannot weave linen goods because of their climate.

There are great carpet manufacturers in Glasgow, but they are not much affected by the tariff. It is frankly admitted the Americans can make carpets as well as the Scotch. Only the latter believe that they will still be able to get a market in the United States for choice designs and superior workmanship notwithstanding the tariff.

In Sheffield there are, roughly speaking, between 3,000 and 4,000 men engaged in supplying the American market. For the first few months after the tariff came into operation these found great difficulty in obtaining employment, but recently there has been a perceptible improvement in their condition so far as the more valuable goods are concerned. The lower-priced articles are affected, however, greatly.

The head of the well-known firm of Joseph Rogers & Sons claim they have not been damaged so much by the operations of the new tariff directly as by the uncertainty which exists with regard to future legislation. People will not buy when the high duties are in operation which stand a chance of being lowered. He remarked that when the McKinley tariff first came into operation trade was pulled down a great deal, as the firm expected would be the case. Instead of trade becoming worse, however, it had gradually improved of late, and he was of the opinion that they would be able to see the tariff safely through. The Sheffield manufacturers claim that the best cutlery hitherto manufactured in the United States is not equal to that imported from Sheffield and made by the better known firms. It is supposed that the excellence of Sheffield cutlery is due to some peculiar property in the water, but there is no doubt that the real cause of superiority of steel goods made in that town is the superiority of the handicraftsmen.

Effect on Cutlery.

Mr. Rogers states that high-class goods always find a ready market in the United States or elsewhere, and he believes that the American tariff has had a more disastrous effect upon German wares than upon the cutlery which Sheffield is exporting to America. Upon the low-priced goods—Sheffield as well as German—the tariff has operated prejudicially, the specific duty of so much ad valorem hitting manufacturers of these classes of wares very hard. In answer to a question concerning the ultimate recovery of the American market by the Sheffield firms Mr. Rogers said:

"We are smiling now and there is hope for the future. The McKinley tariff may have troubled us to begin with, but it does not trouble us now. Things are, however, uncertain. If the McKinley tariff stays our trade would even be better than it is at the present time, because there would not be so much uncertainty."

Mr. Rogers further explained that had it not been for the Sheffield and Solingen firms rushing stocks into the States just previous to the passing of the McKinley bill there would, in his opinion, have been a more speedy recovery. Speaking generally, he said he firmly believed that, although trade had not risen to the former standard, prospects had greatly brightened and manufacturers in Sheffield were increasingly hopeful.

While some parts of the neighboring country have suffered severely from the effects of the new tariff this cannot be said of Lancashire. Inquiry among the principal firms in Manchester, who, directly or indirectly, may be said to represent Lancashire in this matter, reveals that the McKinley tariff has produced no alarming results in the Manchester district. The principal reason is that a small part of the exports of Lancashire cotton goods went to the United States before the new tariff came into operation, the exact proportion being only 4 per cent. The trade in the coarser cotton fabrics had been practically lost before the McKinley tariff was made. The United States had proved before that time it could spin, weave, and bleach the coarser qualities of goods in any quantity and on paying conditions. Not only had it supplied its own wants, but it had created a considerable shipping trade with outside countries. Manchester still claims to keep the lead in what may be called the superior class of goods, and to retain in spite of the tariff its business in the best qualities of cotton dress materials.

Made Up for the Loss.

At the beginning of the year trade was greatly depressed by the tariff, but the Leeds manufacturers say that they have built up a trade with their own colonies and with Italy which compensates them for the loss in the United States. The year so far has been freer from failures than in many preceding years, and the liabilities less than 50 per cent.

The head of one of the largest firms in reply to questions said:

"We have done a large trade for the last twenty-five years with America, both in the better and medium makes of goods. Since the new tariff we have ceased making the medium or cheap kinds of fabrics and have given our attention to lighter clothes, for which we can do a brisk trade despite the tariff. For heavy goods, however, we cannot get a market, and have abandoned their manufacture so far as the American markets are concerned. For lightweights, mixed, and fancies we have still a brisk demand, and in this respect our sales have not been affected. For winter goods we do not receive any orders, as the weight is against us with the present tariff, but for spring goods we are as busy as ever. Americans cannot compete with us either in style, quality, or price in light goods. For common goods, such as serges, tweeds, and cotton warps, we stand no chance with the present tariff, and there is an end of this class of trade so far as America is concerned. Other markets, however, have been found, Canada taking more than it did. Some firms engaged in ready-made juvenile clothing are of the opinion that they will be able to make the tariff at a profit, and as winter approaches arrangements will have been completed to try the experiment."

According to Bradford manufacturers the effect of the tariff upon exports to the States has so far proved even more prejudicial to the Bradford trade than was anticipated. And though upon careful examination of the monthly returns of exports from July, 1890, to July, 1891, it appears that one or two of the larger departments are showing some improvement from an Englishman's point of view, the fact remains of a decrease in the aggregate value of declared exports of every kind from Bradford to the United States in May, June, and July last by comparison with those of months in 1890; it was, taking the total decrease of the three months, larger by 100,000 pounds than that during October, November, and December.

The representative here of the American house which has about the largest dealings with Bradford says he thinks that when business gets into the normal condition here the reduction of the volume of business with the United States will not amount to more than 25 per cent.

The head of the largest mercantile house in Bradford says the sustained falling off of exports of stuff goods, worsted coatings, and seals and plushes, the three leading manufactures, has been larger than anybody here expected. It was not thought that the diminution of these classes would after the first three months exceed one-third, but it was more than 50 per cent, taking the three together, last July, and that was by far the most favorable comparison for Bradford which has been since the new tariff commenced.

Views at Dundee.

At Dundee representatives of Messrs. Cox Bros., Grammond, Gilroy Sons, Scott Sons, and others were interviewed. The general opinion expressed is, however, that the effect of the McKinley tariff in Dundee and the surrounding district has been in the linen trade to cause manufacturers to use much smaller sized yarns and to send to America much higher priced goods. There is, they say, in many markets a demand for linens of useful and cheaper makes. The new tariff prevents such goods from being sent, as the duty falls with its prohibitive force upon the ordinary domestic linens. In jute goods there was upon the staple manufactures of Dundee only a slight change, but the abolition of the duty upon raw jute, a duty of about £3 a ton upon a fiber which sells at ten to thirteen pounds may in the end create a jute industry in America. This, however, has not had time as yet to give confidence to capitalists. To erect works in America is in the opinion of Dundee manufacturers a great peril. Capital, they say, is shy at risking to build upon a foundation so unstable. A popular vote, they argue, may change all the conditions on which such a trade is built up. In the meantime the large American wheat crop, with the deficient crop in Europe, requires the movement of much grain from the United States to Europe, and therefore the demand for British-made burlaps is very great.

The most interesting and important statements to America in connection with his investigation were obtained from John C. New, Consul-General of the United States at London, who was asked what were the effects of the tariff act on the export trade in London and Great Britain.

Opinion of Gen. New.

Gen. New said:

"I can only give you the facts that have come under my observation in my own office and those that have been reported to me by the Consuls under my jurisdiction. For the six months ending June 30 of this year there was a falling off of about 10 per cent in the number of invoices at my Consulate General and a decrease of from 10 to 15 per cent in the value of the exports as compared with the corresponding months of 1890. During the same period the reports from all the consulates in Great Britain show a marked decrease in exports of such articles as silks, fine worsted dress goods, fine unions (which are cotton and linen mixed goods), wool, camel and goat hair goods, and manufactures of iron and steel amounting approximately to 50 per cent, while the decrease in the value of cutlery exported amounts to about 60 per cent."

"Have there been any articles the importation of which has increased?"

"Yes; tinplate, for instance, has doubled and unmanufactured wools, with an increased duty, have largely increased. Hemp and flax, with a decreased duty, have doubled, and drugs also, with a decreased duty, have nearly doubled. These articles reduce the average of decrease in the whole volume of exports from Great Britain materially and taken in connection with the articles which have been added to the free list under the tariff act, the exportation of which has largely increased, it would appear that there is no great paralysis of trade between our country and this."

"Do you think trade will continue to decrease?"

"I take it that the trade of this country with the United States will increase in proportion as our population increases, and that Great Britain need have no fear of the healthy competition of American manufacturers, who are protected by the tariff only against the lower wages on this side of the water."

During some further general discussion of this subject, and not in reply to specific questions as to details, Consul-General New said to the correspondent:

"It is noticeable that the exports of the materials for manufacturing the cheaper grades of goods which are used by the workingmen have not decreased, but have increased, while the exports of such goods as silks, fine worsted dress goods, unions, and fine woolen, camel, and goat-hair goods have fallen off, which goes to show that the effect of the Tariff bill has been a benefit rather than a hardship to the laborers in the United States. England may have suffered somewhat, but America has certainly gained but little.

"This is a free-trade country because the English are manufacturers and not producers, and they necessarily have to get their supplies from other countries. Manufacturers here must sell everything they make, and the adverse interest of our country is only because of a desire to protect home manufacturers and develop home markets and because a home market means for America mouths to feed and bodies to clothe."

METHODIST MINISTERS' ASSIGNMENTS.

Results of the Conference of the German Methodists at the Maxwell Street Church.

The conference of the German Methodist Church concluded its session at the Maxwell Street Church yesterday. Before an adjournment was taken Bishop Newman told the conference how well he was pleased with the results of the conference and the work accomplished. One of the most interesting questions decided was that women should not be admitted as delegates to the annual conferences. The next meeting will be held at Kenosha, Wis., the date to be fixed hereafter.

The following assignments of pastors for the three districts for the ensuing year were made:

CHICAGO DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder.....John J. Keller.
Arlington Heights, Charles Keck.
Aurora, Ill., Julius A. Mulfinger.
Blue Island, Ill., Bernard Becker.
Cedar Lake, Ind., William Schmutzler.
Champaign and Monticello, William Esslinger.
Chicago—
Ashland avenue, Ernst Fitzner.
Centennial, H. C. Abels.
Center street, C. A. Loeber, D. D.
Clybourn avenue and Deering, C. F. Morf and one to be supplied.
Ebenezer, F. G. Wrede.
Immanuel, Bartholomew Lampert.
Maxwell street, William Keller.
Portland avenue, Gustav Heinreich.
Robey street, Jacob Bletsch.
Wentworth avenue and South Morgan street, Henry Wegner.
West Fullerton and Avondale, Hermann Schnekel.
Danville, Ill., F. C. Gruetzmacher.
Elgin, Ill., Andreas Kloepel.
Frankfort, Ill., C. A. Hintrowger.
Grand Ridge, Ill., H. F. Schmidt.
Hammond and Hegewisch, Ind., August Peter.
La Porte, Ind., Jacob Berger.
Melrose, Anchor, and Ash Grove, Ill., August Karnopp.
Michigan City, Ind., H. C. Appelbach.
New Bremen, Ill., William Roegge.
Sandwich, Ill., Henry Loeppert.
South Bend, Ind., F. T. Rakestry.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder.....Charles Iwert.
Baraboo, Wis., A. H. Koppin.
Beaver Dam, Wis., J. E. Mueller.
Burlington and Geneva, Wis., Hermann J. Peters.
Columbus, Wis., G. L. Limpen.
East Troy, Wis., A. C. Berg.
Fort Atkinson, Milford, and Portland, Wis., C. F. Neitzel.
Kenosha and Bristol, Wis., Peter Roch and one to be supplied.
Lowell, Wis., A. C. Keyser.
Madison and Arena, Wis., C. Boehl.
Milwaukee, Wis.—
Fifth Church, Jacob Shaefer.
First Church, Henry Lemcke.
Immanuel, C. F. Allert.
Second Church, Hermann Meyer.
Third Church, Julius Heinzer.
Oconomowoc, Wis., W. Karnopp.
Sun Prairie, Wis., Gustav Moydsick.
Watertown, Wis., Ferdinand Karnopp.
West Bend, Kewaskum, and Iron Ridge, Anton Held and Jacob Schott.
William Vaelkner, assistant editor of *Haus und Herd* Sunday-school literature and member of Milwaukee First Church quarterly conference.

OSHKOSH DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder.....S. F. Fritz
Ahnapee and Sturgeon Bay, Wis., H. F. Mueller.
Almond and Spring Lake, Wis., A. F. Ludwig.
Appleton and Clayton, Wis., G. F. Dilling.
Brillion and Charlestown, Wis., Charles Krohn.
Fond du Lac and Forest, Wis., Henry Karnopp.
Friendship, Wis., supplied (W. Hoehle).
Green Bay and Abrams, Wis., August H. Finger.
Kewaunee, Wis., John F. Romoser.
Main and Rip Falls, Wis., supplied (Joseph Meek).
Manitowoc and Newton, Wis., August F. Fuerstman.
Marion, Wis., August W. Wieting.
Menominee and Marionette, Mich., Jacob L. Huppert.
Merrill and Corning, Wis., Sebastian Steinacher.
Oshkosh, Wis., Charles Hedler.
Ripon and Willow Creek, Wis., John Beinert.
Sheboygan, Wis., William Weber.
Stevens Point, Wis., supplied (J. Zirb).
Wausau and Texas, Wis., Robert Drescher.
William Feishcorn left without an appointment to attend one of our schools.

Bishop Newman announced the reappointment of Prof. C. F. Parlus to his old position of Professor in the German Wallace College and as a member of the Center Street Quarterly conference. The Rev. G. A. Mulfinger has been appointed Professor and Acting President of Mount Pleasant College and a member of the Robey Street Quarterly conference.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF ARKANSAS.

W. A. Webber of Chicago Tells What He Saw in the Batesville Country.

The mineral resources of Arkansas will surprise the world when their magnitude becomes known. At least W. A. Webber, a real-estate and lumber dealer at No. 194 Clark street, thinks so. He has just returned from a trip through the frontier of that State and says the half has not been told. He rode on horseback through what is known as the Batesville country and says the amount of lead, zinc, marble, onyx, manganese, iron, copper, and blende he saw is amazing. He visited Independence, Stone, Searcy, Marion, Baxter, and Israel Counties and says there are thousands of acres of government mineral lands there waiting to be developed. Several mines have already been opened by New York and Chicago capitalists on Rush Creek, White River, and Buffalo River.

Vivian & Sons, who own one of the largest zinc plants in the world at Swansea, Wales, had a man visit the country and have contracted to take the output of a mine on Rush Creek. The ore is to be shipped by river boats to New Orleans and thence by steamer to Wales.

The manganese that is found in vast quantities in this region, Mr. Webber says, is of the finest quality and is being taken up by Carnegie and other steel manufacturers as fast as it is produced.

Overexertion.

Kind Lady—"How did you become so lame?"
Tramp—"Overexertion, ma'am."
Lady—"Indeed! In what way?"
Tramp—"Movin' on every time a perliceman tole me."—*New York Weekly.*

ST. PAUL'S SUIT REJECTED

MINNEAPOLIS HAS NO DESIRE TO BE WEDDED YET.

Later On There May Be a Show, but at Present the Coy Maid Declines to Be Made a Tool for Real-Estate Speculators—Racine Pastors Developing a Pugnacious Spirit—Peculiar Triple Poisoning Case in Nebraska—Other News of the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—It may as well be set down that there will be neither commercial nor municipal union between Minneapolis and St. Paul in the next ten years. The request of a committee of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce for a conference with a like committee of the Minneapolis Board of Trade on the advisability of union was met with a slap in the face from the latter body this morning. The report of the Flour City Board of Trade committee recounts all of the quarrels the two cities have had in the last dozen years, and says the public sentiment of Minneapolis is so strongly against union that a conference would be of no use at this time. The most caustic paragraphs in the report are as follows:

The agitation of the question of union comes almost entirely from parties engaged in land speculations between the two cities, and whose special object is to increase values on such property. This territory, which separates the two cities proper by a space of some five miles, makes it practically impossible to merge the two city governments into one over this extended area, consisting largely of farms and unsettled districts. We do not believe that dilatory meaningless committees without power and without serious intention other than to sell interurban lots will have any favorable influence toward union. A fair progressive spirit shown by St. Paul in the past, to meet the liberal friendly feeling that has prevailed in this city up to within the last year, could have readily devised a plan for building the two cities into one, and provided for their consolidation with a common name and government at some future time. But such a spirit has not existed in St. Paul and does not exist there today. St. Paul in 1885 annexed all of the interurban district right up to the East Minneapolis limits, and Minneapolis is disinclined to talk about union until the line is set back at least three miles.

Of the report the Minneapolis *Journal* says: "Minneapolis has no use whatever for any more of this union foolishness."

The *Evening Tribune* says: "Until there is a radical readjustment of city limits it will be utterly useless for St. Paul to request Minneapolis to contribute to the growth or development of the interurban territory." The St. Paul papers print the report without comment.

SCORED A BROTHER PASTOR.

Dr. Spencer of Racine Censures the Rev. Mr. Barr for Going to the Circus.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 7.—There is trouble in the camp of the hitherto united body that is fighting for morality and Sunday observance. The Rev. Mr. Barr of the Presbyterian church, one of the leaders in the movement, attended the circus the other day and was severely scored for it by the Rev. David Spencer of the First Baptist church in his sermon yesterday morning. When the crusade was first commenced against the saloon men, and in favor of reform, the Rev. Mr. Spencer was one of the leaders, but he appears to have undergone a partial change, and does not agree with the course pursued by the other clergymen. The subject of his sermon yesterday morning was "Christianity, a Religion of Faith." He said that the Christian system, to meet the needs of the people, must be a religion of faith, and he did not think that Christianity ought to be held up as responsible for the improprieties of some of its professors. He further said:

I do not think it right that all ministers should be held up to ridicule and condemned because one of their number went to the circus, and just as this particular juncture in this city when the ministers are pressing hard for a pure morality and the observance of God's day. It is not with commendable grace that one of their number should be found during the last week at the circus and on the eve of a revival in one of the churches, and as a pastor in this city I wash my hands of being responsible for all such compromising conduct.

Although the Rev. Mr. Spencer did not call the name of the Rev. Thomas Barr in his remarks it is known that it was that gentleman whom he meant, for the Rev. Mr. Barr attended the circus, and is at present conducting a revival meeting. When the Rev. Mr. Barr was seen he admitted that he attended the circus and thought there was nothing wrong about it. In regard to the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Spencer he said: "I do not understand that Dr. Spencer, by act of either man or God, is pope of Racine or responsible to either man or God for the course of another clergyman in the quiet conduct of his own work. I never yet have paid any attention to people who have not business enough of their own to occupy their time."

The congregation of the African M. E. Church, which has been ignored in the recent agitation, came to the front this evening. The Rev. Mr. Nichols, the pastor, attended the conference last week and was returned for another year. Previous to the evening service a business meeting was held. After prayer Mr. Nichols said they would proceed to the election of trustees for the ensuing year. The trustees claimed that their term of office had not yet expired, when one of the deacons insinuated that the congregation was not satisfied with the return of the pastor. This raised Mr. Nichols' ire, and he leaped over the altar and grabbed the deacon by the throat. The putting out of the lights prevented a fierce fight. After the meeting had been dismissed the trustees locked the church and said that Mr. Nichols would not be allowed to preach. When they had returned to their homes the pastor and his adherents broke open the church doors, and services were held as usual. Both factions this morning employed counsel to take the trouble into court.

GAVE THEM POISON TO DRINK.

Mysterious Crime Charged Against a Nebraska Farmer.

HARTINGTON, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Andrew Olson, a well-known farmer living east of this city, died last evening from the effects of a dose of poison taken in a drink of alcohol; Martin Knutzon, a neighbor of the dead man, lies at the point of death; Hans Schager, another friend, is recovering from a milder dose than the others received, while Dennis O'Flaherty, a prominent and wealthy ranch-owner who has hitherto borne an excellent reputation, is a prisoner, charged with the crime of murder. One evening last week O'Flaherty, while returning to his ranch east of Hartington, met the three neighbors. After a friendly conversation O'Flaherty drew a flask and invited the men to take a drink of alcohol. The story of the affair varies. O'Flaherty says he had two bottles, one containing alcohol and the other poison. The men who drank say he had but one. The absence of motive of any kind that would prompt O'Flaherty to an intentional commission of the crime adds a mystery to the affair that is puzzling those who are best acquainted with the men.

KILLED BY HER DISCARDED LOVER.

Dr. Ballard Murders Miss Bertha Ison at Bloomington, Ill., and Commits Suicide.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A ghastly double tragedy occurred in this city this morning. At the home of Mrs. Josephine Ison, about 9 o'clock, Dr. Charles E. Ballard of Saybrook shot and killed Miss Bertha Ison and then killed himself. Two balls struck the girl, one in the right temple and the other in the chest, passing directly through the heart. Dr. Ballard then shot himself four times in the immediate region of the heart and once in the right cheek. At 8:45 Ballard called at the home of Miss Ison. He had been paying attention to Bertha and his attentions had of late been repulsed by the family. He said that he wanted to see Bertha and that thereafter he would go to his home at Saybrook and leave her forever. On this representation he was admitted and against the remonstrance of Mrs. Ison was permitted to see Bertha in private in the parlor.

As the mother ascended the stairs she heard her daughter pleading with Ballard to go home. Hardly had Mrs. Ison reached the head of the stairway when she heard a scream in the parlor and in an instant afterward a pistol shot. She rushed down-stairs as a second shot quickly followed the first. Just at the foot of the stairs she was met by Dr. Ballard, who rushed out the back door of the parlor, his face covered with blood and a smoking revolver in his hand. Ballard seized Mrs. Ison by the throat and threw her to the floor, rushing frantically through the kitchen of the house and out into the back yard. Here five more pistol shots followed in quick succession, Ballard meantime running through the yard of the Ison home and into the garden of an adjacent residence. Here he died in a few moments.

Ballard had persistently wooed Miss Ison ever since he met her, about two months ago. They were engaged, but the engagement was broken some time ago. Ballard tried to get Bertha to reconsider the matter, and finally obtained a license to marry her and had it published last Sunday and today, it is believed, tried to induce her to marry him. Mrs. Josephine Ison, with her family, came east from Baker City, Ore., after the death of her husband, Judge Luther B. Ison of that place, in January, 1891, stopping first in Louisville, Ky., and coming here to educate her children, two daughters and a son. Mrs. Ison and her two living children, with the dead body of her murdered daughter, will depart tomorrow for Baker City, Ore.

Dr. Ballard was 26 years old, and was the son of Dr. J. B. Ballard of Saybrook and a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College class of '89.

SHOT AND KILLED A TRAMP.

Unprovoked Murder of a Prisoner by a Missouri Deputy Sheriff.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—George Van Hoosier, a deputy constable at Rushville, eight miles from here, shot and fatally wounded a tramp named Jesse Quinn today. Quinn was removed to this city and died a few hours later. The shooting was entirely unprovoked. Quinn had been arrested the night before in company with another man on the charge of disturbing the peace. The regular village constable had deputized Van Hoosier and another man to assist him in conveying the prisoners to this city. They were placed in the depot to await the arrival of the train. While waiting Quinn walked to the door. Van Hoosier called to him to stop. Quinn laughed and still continued to move toward the door when Van Hoosier fired at him. He fell to the floor mortally wounded. Just before his death Quinn said that his father was a wealthy merchant at Nashville, Tenn., and asked that he be notified. His father has been notified and he will come to this city to take charge of the body. Van Hoosier has been placed under arrest without bail.

TEMPERANCE WAR IN OKAWVILLE.

Liquor Dealers and Church People Fighting Over Sunday Closing.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Town of Okawville in Washington County, fifteen miles south of here, is having a bitter fight between the church people and the saloonkeepers. Two weeks ago the church leaders determined to stop the Sunday beer picnics, and the following Sunday every saloon in the town was closed. Last night about fifty men on horseback rode up to the residence of Mr. A. Morgan, a pillar of the church. Every man had a white cap on his head and a handkerchief over his face. They surrounded the Morgan home and demanded that Morgan come out. Mr. Morgan walked out with a rifle in his hand and fired three shots into the crowd, when the mob departed in haste. Yesterday morning two strangers arrived in town. This morning they drove about the town and finally met John Teabeau, a church deacon. As soon as they saw him they sprang to the ground and pounced upon the deacon, who was so badly beaten that he may not recover. The affairs today and last night have greatly embittered the feeling between the factions.

Illinois Warehouse Commissioners Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today gave a hearing to the representatives of the Wabash railway and the Jacksonville Southeastern road in regard to the crossing of the former's track at Litchfield. The Wabash officially expressed its willingness to have the crossing made provided the Jacksonville Southeastern would give up another crossing at Litchfield. The Commissioners took the matter under advisement. A hearing was also given to officers of the Ohio and Mississippi in response to a citation issued by the Commissioners, the first issued under the new law, calling on the road to show cause why it should not put in interlocking switches at the junction of its two lines at Flora. The road was given ten days in which to submit its case to the commission.

Kansas Sugar Inspection Begun.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Dr. C. A. Crampton of Washington, D. C., Chief Chemist of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, today established a chemical laboratory in this city, at which all the sugar manufactured in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska will be officially analyzed. The first sample of sugar tested came from the Medicine Lodge (Kas.) factory, which was found to contain 90 per cent of sucrose. The sample represented a run of 9,000 pounds, and, therefore, entitles the factory to the two-cent government bounty. The laboratory is in charge of Dr. Crampton.

Conference of Michigan Adventists.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The annual conference of the Seventh Day Adventists of Michigan, which has been in session here for the last two weeks, closed today with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Evans; Secretary, J. S. Hall; Treasurer, the *Review and Herald* company; Executive committee, I. N. Evans, O. A. Olsen, J. Fargo, E. W. Farnsworth, and D. E. Wellman. Anything which tended towards the fixing of times and seasons for the second coming of Christ was severely condemned from the pulpit.

Hennepin Canal's Terminus Discussed.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Board of Army Officers to locate the terminus of the Hennepin Canal, composed of Gen. O. M. Poe, Capt. W. L. Marshall, and Maj. Alex Mackenzie, met here today and the morning was devoted to the reception of a committee from the Rock Island improvement Association with resolutions favoring the northern route along Rock River. This afternoon the commission inspected the various routes and it is expected will be here a day or two until the report finally locating the terminus of the Hennepin Canal is formulated.

Changes at Lake Forest University.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—All the departments of Lake Forest University open Wednesday, Sept. 9. During the summer the buildings have been repaired and put in order. The faculty has also been increased, Prof. Harper having been added to fill the chair of mineralogy. Prof. Stevens takes the chair of physics vacated by Prof. Sanford. The apparatus has not yet been put in the new gymnasium, as the faculty promised to do this summer. This causes much dissatisfaction among the students.

Saved from an Invasion of Thieves.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The arrest in this city Saturday of two men named McClair and Hathaway and their subsequent confession frustrated a daring scheme of wholesale robbery. The prisoners confessed that they were the advance agents of a gang of Chicago crooks. The business houses worthy of cracking were to be located by the advance agents. The remainder of the gang were to arrive and the wholesale burglary and robbery consummated last night.

Scarlet-Fever Epidemic at Sparta, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Clarence Snyder, President of the State Board of Control, received a telegram this evening saying that scarlet fever had broken out among the children in the State school at Sparta. There are fifty cases of illness. Mr. Snyder said that the school-house had been turned into a hospital and the teachers had donned the garb of nurses. Mr. Snyder left for Sparta this evening to personally supervise the institution. According to the advices received by him nothing serious need be feared.

Missouri's Wheat Crop Beginning to Move.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The shipment of wheat from this point has hardly begun, yet the various roads are handling over 200 cars of grain per day, and each day sees a steady increase in the quantity handled. When the shipments of corn begin the latter part of the month the roads expect to send out from this point not less than 600 cars of grain per day, an increase of over 50 per cent over last year.

1,120 Bushels of Potatoes on an Acre.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The annual State Fair of the Minnesota Agricultural Society opened today with an unusually large attendance. A great deal of curiosity is shown over a pile of gigantic potatoes taken from a Rice County farm, on which it is claimed 1,120 bushels grew on one acre.

Fought for Possession of the Field.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A disgraceful fight occurred on the fair grounds this afternoon. The Wheelworks team was playing a game of ball with the Foiz nine when the militia marched on the field to drill. They broke up the game and in the melée several players were cut. The fault lies with the Committee of Arrangements.

Dedication of Beloit's New Dormitory.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Chapin Hall, the new college dormitory, will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon. The chief feature will be a letter from Prof. Joseph Emerson, a life-long friend of ex-President Chapin, in whose honor Mr. Pearsons named the building.

One Thousand Women Voted and Won.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. T. H. Briggs and Mrs. B. F. Graves were elected here today as School Trustees. The women worked hard to elect their candidates, and more interest was shown than at any previous school election. Over 1,000 women voted.

Northwest Notes.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Independent* suspended publication yesterday.

The reunion of the Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment will be held at Freeport, Ill., Sept. 24 and 25.

Dr. B. R. Jones of Chicago dedicated the new Free Methodist Church at Shelbyville, Ill., Sunday night.

Claude Nadon, a bartender at Lincoln, Ill., was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

The City of Beatrice, Neb., yesterday voted to issue $50,000 in bonds for the extension of the water system and paving.

The exhibit of the Northern Illinois Agricultural Association will open at Freeport, Ill., today. The entries are the largest ever offered.

John Vance and Hugh Rhodes of Warsaw, Ill., were badly injured in a runaway accident yesterday. Vance's injuries are believed to be fatal.

David Bratton of Alpena Mich., was shot and fatally wounded by his nephew, John Carr, during a row yesterday. Bratton is 50 years old and Carr 20.

Two meetings were held in Decatur, Ill., yesterday by the delegates to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

The forty-second annual exhibition of the Michigan Agricultural Society begins at Lansing today. The entries in every department except live stock are unusually large.

Joseph Dithorn, a farmer living near Newcastle, Ind., hanged himself in his barn Sunday. His wife died recently, and since that time he had been afflicted with melancholy.

The dead body of John Stratton of Kansas City, Kas., was found in a pile of brush at Pendleton, Ore., Sunday. From the appearance of the body it is believed he was murdered.

John Leonard, the chicken-thief who shot Farmer Shockley when the latter caught him in his hen-house near Lincoln, Ill., was yesterday held on a charge of attempted murder.

William Sanders of Hastings, Neb., was probably fatally injured by a kick from a horse yesterday. Three silver half-dollars which were in his pocket were driven into his side.

The Wood River Baptist Association, colored, which has been in session at Springfield, Ill., for a week, finished its work yesterday, and adjourned to meet at Evanston next July.

W. M. Beggs, who was arrested at Ann Arbor, Mich., Saturday night on a telegram from San Jose, Cal., charging him with forgery, was released yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings.

S. S. Avery, the Fargo, N. D., agent of the Standard Oil company, was found in the Mississippi River at Minneapolis Sunday. Disappointment in a love affair was the cause of his suicide.

Postmaster Reade of Andulasia, Ill., was att

VIEWED THE LAKE-FRONT

THE CRUISE OF THE CITY OFFICIALS AROUND THE HARBOR.

A General Indorsement of the Plan to Build Docks Along the Shore Fronting the Park — Several of the Chicago Judges Will Not Be on Duty Today—Punishment of Derelict Members of the Police Force—How Chairman Hutchinson Displeased His Democratic Brethren.

Mayor Washburne was not able on account of other engagements to take the trip on the fire-boat Yosemite yesterday afternoon to inspect the harbor and cribs, but Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich and the other members of the Mayor's Cabinet were on hand. While the Mayor and Mr. Aldrich are exceedingly anxious to get the pleasure craft that do business from the Lake-Front Park under control, it is said the primary object is to take possession of the property which Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett in deciding the Lake-Front case declare belongs to the city. The prestige that possession will give the city is said to be the object of Mr. Washburne, and it is asserted also that this is his object in pushing the fight on the Inter-State Exposition company, and the purpose of his determination to execute the order of the Council to tear down the Exposition Building as soon as the injunction restraining the city is dissolved.

Among the city officials who inspected the situation yesterday were:

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich, Corporation-Council Miller, Superintendent of Police McClaughry, Controller May, City Engineer Clark, Health-Commissioner Ware, Chairman Culleton of the Finance committee, Chairman Gahan of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, Ald. Kerr, Kenny, Woodward, and Bowler, Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson, Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy, Supt. Cheney of the Bureau of Sewer Extensions, Supt. Bell of the Bureau of Street Obstructions, Assistant Gas Inspector Galpin, City Engineer Foind.

There were also on board ex-Congressman Lawler, James W. Nye, C. W. Dodd, Deputy Sheriff Jones, Mrs. May, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. C. E. Judson, Mrs. W. P. Cowan, and other women. The boat left the La Salle street dock at 2 o'clock under the pilotage of Capt. Falvey of Engine Company No. 37.

The Seas Ran High.

The Yosemite was headed for the old two-mile crib, but on rounding the government breakwater the sea was so high that the party returned and inspected the harbor in the vicinity of the foot of Van Buren street. On the way back a lunch was served consisting of sandwiches, champagne punch, and other delicacies. A run was then taken over to the Peshtigo Lumber company's dock, where the crew gave an exhibition of the ability of the Yosemite to throw water. Notwithstanding the lake was still quite rough, the old crib, the four-mile, and the two-mile cribs were visited, but the sea was so high that a landing could not be made.

Commissioner Aldrich is more firmly convinced than ever that the plan for the city to build docks to accommodate the pleasure craft is a good one, and orders were given to City Engineer Clark after his return to prepare the plans. Ald. Culleton and Ald. Gahan both expressed themselves in favor of the plan and said that the city should take possession of the property east of the Illinois Central tracks at once. Corporation Counsel Miller said that the fact that the city built a number of docks along the lake shore would not prejudice the case of the Illinois Central now pending and he did not anticipate that an injunction would be filed. "I understand," he said, "that the railroad company is willing to build viaducts providing the city will pay for the approaches. Inasmuch as the case is pending, the fact that the city has possession will not operate against the railroad company."

All the Aldermen on board seemed to be of the opinion that the city should assert its rights and it was intimated that if the Inter-State Exposition company made an attempt in its effort to save the Exposition Building to use the ordinance giving the Columbian Exposition the right to use the Lake-Front Park as a refuge, that a repealing ordinance would be introduced in the Council immediately.

"I have already asked the Engineering Department to prepare plans for docks on the Lake-Front," said Commissioner Aldrich after his return. "These boats are always having trouble now and it will be worse in the future. The city might as well build docks, have a place for each steamer to tie up at, and derive a revenue from it. Our harbor has been neglected and it is time for the city to assert its right to use it."

PUNISHING MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

Chief McClaughry Announces the Sentences of Offending Policemen.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry yesterday issued a general order in correspondence with the findings of the last Police Trial Board. The order provides:

Patrolman William Becker, Thirty-first Precinct, discharged for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty; Substitute Patrolman Alonzo Costello, First Precinct, discharged for conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolman John E. Quinn, Twenty-fifth Precinct, discharged for disorderly conduct and intoxication; Patrolman Gerry Valentine, Fourth Precinct, discharged for intoxication, sleeping while on duty, and conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolman Michael E. Joint, Fourth Precinct, fined two days' pay for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty; Patrolman Benjamin Brown, Seventh Precinct, fined ten days' pay for sleeping on duty and lounging on post; Patrolman Louis F. Sahan, Seventh Precinct, fined ten days' pay for conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolman John P. Murphy, Twenty-fifth Precinct, fined three days' pay for inattention to duty; Patrolman Stephen Decker, Twenty-fifth Precinct, fined three days' pay for inattention to duty; Patrolman John J. McKune, Twenty-sixth Precinct, fined two days' pay for leaving post while on duty; Patrolman Jacob Rehm, Twenty-sixth Precinct, fined two days' pay for lounging on post; Patrolman Henry W. Ranahan, Thirty-second Precinct, fined ten days' pay for intoxication.

WILL TAKE TWO WEEKS' VACATION.

Cook County Courts Not Open for Business Today.

It has been generally understood that the courts of Cook County would open for business this morning. Such is not the case. The courts as a rule will not resume business until a week from next Monday, though lawyers and clerks are quite eager to have their cases disposed of. There is one Judge holding court now, Judge Brentano, though Judge McConnell is in court to hear motions.

The Judges maintain that they are entitled to two full months' vacation. They claim that though juries were not called after July 1, they remained in the city to hear motions and listen to agreed cases until July 15 or 16, and two months from July 15 or 16 is, in the judicial opinion, Sept. 21. The bailiffs, it may be added, are having their vacation also. The court dockets are all from three to five years behind.

HE WOULD NOT CALL A MEETING.

Chairman Hutchinson Proves Obdurate—A Democratic Possibility.

Jonas Hutchinson, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, resisted the appeal of M. B. McAbee and Harry Talleyrand Murray to call the body of which he is chief together some time this week. He said he could not do so until Tuesday of next week because there were other claims on his attention.

There is to be a meeting of the Executive committee of the Chicago Democracy some day this week, when a proposition will be submitted and agreed upon, a joint convention to be made up of the members of the County Democracy and of the Chicago Democracy—in number 192. If the County Democracy accepts this proposition it is a bargain. The two Democracies will parcel the offices between them except the Judgeship. It is said Mr. Kraus and Frank Wenter of the Chicago Democracy have pledged themselves to the support of L. E. Cooley for Drainage Commissioner. Mr. Kraus having first satisfied himself that Mr. Cooley, though a resident of Evanston, was eligible for the position. The lawyers of the County Democracy who are opposed to Mr. Kraus and Mr. Cooley hold that a non-resident and non-taxpayer cannot become a member of the taxing board of a district.

Besides the question of Mr. Cooley, there are other differences or opinion among the members of the two Democracies arising out of the candidacy of saloonkeepers for County Commissioner. "I have not yet heard of a candidate for County Commissioner," said a politician yesterday, "who is not a saloonkeeper." An Alderman who stood by said: "There are eleven candidates from my ward—all saloonkeepers."

To Arrange for the Election.

The Election Commissioners will meet this afternoon to decide on the character and form of the polling booths which shall be used in that portion of the county within their jurisdiction at the coming election. They have advertised for bids and specimens, which will be presented at today's session. It is understood that a dozen such bids have been received—some presenting wooden, some canvas, some iron, and some steel booths. The Commissioners, it is also understood, favor the adoption of the most substantial and durable kind of booth, if the price is not too high. Besides the selection of booths, other preparations will be made for the proper carrying out of the new law at today's meeting.

Democrats Denounce One Another.

That trouble about the last Democratic picnic is not over yet. The parties on either side are denouncing one another in unmeasured terms. Jonas Hutchinson, for instance, yesterday charged the leading promoters of the picnic with forgery. He said: "They sent telegrams to Senator Palmer at Springfield inviting him to speak at the demonstration. They signed my name to the telegrams. Now, if that is not forgery I'd like to know what is."

No Change Until After Election.

Judge Scales said yesterday in reply to the strictures of a morning paper that he had concluded to make no changes in the personnel of the Election Commissioners until after the forthcoming election unless Mr. English is nominated for Judge. In that case Mr. English would of course voluntarily retire from the Election Board. Capt. Healy will remain as requested by Judge Scales.

May Ask for a Franchise.

It was reported around the City Hall yesterday that Ald. Sexton would introduce an ordinance for the Chicago and Evanston Electric road in the Council at its next meeting. The right of way has been secured, it is said, although over what route has not been named. Ex-Mayor Boiden week of Lake View is said to be one of the most active promoters of the scheme. It will be electric only to Fullerton avenue and elevated for the remainder of the route.

What May Happen.

If the Council at its meeting next Monday does not amend the Northern Pacific ordinance by striking out the five-cent fare clause and inserting a 10-cent one it is said to be probable that the company will attempt to proceed under the old ordinance and fight for its validity in the courts if the city should contest it there.

Notes.

The Committee on Municipal Order of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary desire that all persons who are aware of any unsanitary condition of the streets, alleys, factories, stores, schools, workshops, and tenement houses will send a notice of such condition to the Secretary, Miss P. Tobin, Auxiliary headquarters, Rand-McNally Building.

August Nelson was before Justice Severson yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. Policeman Moore of the Twenty-seventh Precinct claimed that Nelson was acting in a disorderly manner in Humboldt Park last Sunday afternoon. Nelson presented testimony to the contrary and the case was continued until Sept. 11.

CLEVELAND'S SICKLY TREES.

Ruined by Soft Coal, Soot, Sulphurous Gas from the Smoke, and Coal Gas.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—An investigation has just been completed in this city that is of great interest to every lover of trees in cities where soft coal is extensively used for fuel. For several years it has been a subject of considerable local comment that the trees which have given Cleveland her proud title of Forest City, and in which all feel an interest and pleasure, were less thrifty than they used to be. At first the matter was hardly marked enough to attract general attention, but it grew steadily worse, until last summer it was so noticeable as to make the question general, What is the matter with the trees?

The elms in the Public Square were the first to show marked signs of disease. The leaves became a dead russet and began to fall in large numbers early in August, and the limbs were bare long before the frost fell. On the dozen young maples that had been planted at various open points about the square a few years before, the leaves shriveled up also, and dropped before their time. Up Euclid avenue, the particular pride of every Clevelander, the same phenomena were noticeable, though in a less degree, while trees standing well back in the deep lawns were less affected. This summer the same phenomena were again manifested, only more strikingly. Many of the elms in the square did not leaf out fully, and all early showed unmistakable signs of fatal distress. The leaves have already fallen from the large majority of them, and they are dead beyond a question. The park tender has cut down fourteen of the elms, all of them fine large trees, and a dozen more will undoubtedly follow soon. Ten young maples have also been dug up as hopeless.

The general lack of thrift in such a considerable part of the shade trees of the city led the Council two weeks ago to pass a resolution asking the National Department of Agriculture to detail an expert to come and ascertain the cause, and in response Prof. J. C. Arthur of Perdue University, Lafayette, Ind., spent two days in examining the trees in various parts of the city. He has not yet made his formal report, nor will he do so until he has taken twigs from some of the trees home and subjected them to a microscopic examination, but his conclusions may already be outlined with tolerable accuracy, as he talked freely to those who questioned him about the matter. He concluded that the first and prime cause was the soft coal soot. This is confirmed by the fact that it is the rough-leaved trees which suffer most. The harsh surface of the elm leaf gives soot a better lodgment than on a smooth poplar leaf, and its chance to injure the thousands of minute pores through which the tree inhales the water left after it has obtained the mineral salts from it, and by which the carbonic acid in the air is absorbed and made useful to the tree, is very greatly increased.

The professor did not find the soot the only cause, however, though he had no doubt it stood easily first. The sulphurous gas from the smoke and the coal gas from street mains he thought contributed, and the water-tight pavements and the recent enlargement of the sewer system, by which the water depth has been increased from eight to sixteen feet in many places, were, in his opinion, an undoubted element in the case. Prof. Arthur recommends the planting of smooth-leaved trees instead of elms and maples, and he is undoubtedly right in thinking they will thrive better in Cleveland smoke than the rough-leaved elms and maples.

One Point Assured.

I know not if she's tall or short,
Or fat or wondrous frail;
I know not if her face be dark,
Or red, or spectral pale.

I know naught of her feet and hands,
Her nose or eyes or hair;
And, what is more, the truth to tell,
I don't a copper care.

In fact, if her I chanced to meet
Beneath the noonday glow,
From Adam's antique moldy self,
This maid I should not know.

But this I positively know—
I'll soon be with the dead
If she that old piano bangs
Much longer o'er my head.

—*Boston Courier.*

Gladstone's Son's Grave.

Pall Mall Gazette: A tombstone has been erected over the grave of the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone at Hawarden. It is a plain cross of white marble on three steps or bases. Upon the latter are engraved: "'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee.'—Isaiah, xxiii. 3. William Henry Gladstone. Born June 3, 1840. Passed away July 8, 1891.

"Soon shall come the great awaking,
Soon the rending of the tomb,
Then the scattering of all shadows,
And the end of toil and gloom."

A low border of white marble incloses the grave. Within this pansies were thickly planted, representing a white cross on a ground of purple.

Secret Military Movements.

Some military maneuvers to be tried in Bohemia are thought to be so important as involving a new problem of tactics that a cordon will be drawn around the whole district, and people living in it will not be allowed to leave their houses for two days.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

2,133—Appeal of Schlesinger & Mayer from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers re assessor duties on cotton tidies. Shuman and Defrees, attys.

2,134—Mary Burkhauer vs. the Mutual Accident Association of the U. S. Asst. $20,000. Jos. A. Fullerwider, atty.

RATE-CUTTING ALLEGED

EAST-BOUND ROADS ACCUSED OF MANIPULATING TARIFFS.

Most of the Traffic Carried by a Few Lines—Belief That the Roads East of Buffalo Are Guilty of Fine Work—Slight Increase in East-Bound Shipments During the Week—Harvest Excursions to Points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan—Other Railway News.

East bound freight business from Chicago continues to increase slightly, last week's through shipments being a little over 3,000 tons larger than for the week previous. The increase, however, is not what it should be in view of the enormous grain crop raised in the West this year. The bulk of the business is being done by a few of the roads, the others getting little, and this causes the suspicion that rates are not maintained firmly. There is no evidence, however, that any of the roads are cutting the rates. The opinion is that the manipulation is all being done by the trunk lines east of Buffalo. The Erie, which does not report to the Central Traffic Association, carried more than any one of the other lines. Two of the Vanderbilt lines—the Michigan Central and Nickel Plate—carried nearly 50 per cent of the total through shipments by Central Traffic Association roads, while the Lake Shore secured only a little over 10 per cent and the two Pennsylvania lines—the Fort Wayne and the Pan Handle—got only 17 per cent. If this condition of affairs continues much longer serious complications can hardly be prevented. Shipments by lake lines are beginning to decrease, the tonnage last week being about 7,000 tons less than for the week previous.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending Saturday amounted to 25,246 tons, against 22,862 tons for the week previous and 31,767 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 1,889 tons, against 1,695 last year; grain, 17,129 tons, against 17,778 tons; provisions, 6,228 tons, against 12,288 tons. It will be noticed the provisions shipments last year were just twice as large as last week. The explanation for this is that much of the provision traffic is carried by the lake lines, and it is believed they are cutting provision rates.

The percentages of through traffic carried by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the week were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 14.6; Michigan Central, 27.2; Lake Shore, 10.3; Fort Wayne, 13.7; Pan-Handle, 3.3; Baltimore and Ohio, 8.8; Nickel Plate, 22.1.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except life-stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads for the week ending Saturday amounted to 55,950 tons, against 50,794 tons for the week previous and 71,303 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 9,192 tons; Wabash, 3,655 tons; Lake Shore, 6,481 tons; Fort Wayne, 5,549 tons; Pan-Handle, 5,788 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,748 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 5,535 tons; Nickel Plate, 7,227 tons; Chicago and Erie, 4,794 tons.

The shipments by lake from Chicago during the week amounted to 102,127 tons, against 119,266 tons for the week previous.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Eastern Roads Preparing to Give Their Patrons Low Rates.

Vice-Chairman F. C. Donald announces that at the last meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That home-visitors' excursions to all points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan at one low rate and limited first-class for the round trip be run Tuesday, Sept. 22, and that connecting lines west and south of the Western and Southern terminals of roads in Central Traffic Association territory are requested to make these rates for such excursions, tickets to be of iron-clad form, limited to continuous passage in both directions, with final limit thirty days from date of sale. Roads in Central Traffic Association territory may sell these tickets only from points west of the western boundary of Indiana and south of the Ohio River.

In accordance with this action General Passenger Agent E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania announced that his lines will issue and sell excursion tickets from all points west of the western boundary line of the State of Indiana and south of the Ohio River. He expresses the belief that many of the Pennsylvania's connecting lines, if not all, will sell tickets for this occasion, and therefore suggests to his agents that they inquire among the people in their locality and if they find persons who have friends in the West or South who would probably like to return home or make a visit about this time they might remind them by letter or otherwise of the proposed excursion. He says it is not likely the rate will be higher than one fare for the round trip, neither will it be less, and he feels quite sure no similar general excursion will be run during the present season on any other date.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round-trip for the following occasions: Cigarmakers' International Union of America, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21 to Oct. 3, from Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points; national conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches, Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21 to 24, from all Central Traffic Association points; State convention of W. C. T. U., Monmouth, Ill., Oct. 6 to 9, from points in Illinois only; Grand Lodge F. and A. M., Chicago, Oct. 6 to 8, from points in Illinois only; Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Chicago, Oct. 7 to 9, from all association points; Northwestern Branch, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, M. E. church, Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 13 to 15, from points in Indiana and Illinois only; Laundrymen's National Association, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13 to 15, from Central Traffic and Southern Association points; United Typothetæ of America, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20 to 22, from Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points; Carriage Builders' National Association, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20 to 22, from Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points; American Street Railway Association, Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 21 to 23, from Central Traffic and Southern Association points; Brotherhood of St. Andrew, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22 to 25, from Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points.

Suit Dismissed.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The suit for injunction by carriage manufacturers against the railroads to restrain them from putting into effect a new rate of freight on less than car lots of carriages, was dismissed today by Judge Outcalt, who sustained a demurrer on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over a matter involving the rights of so many different corporations. It is said a conference will be held tomorrow in Chicago between the classification committee of the railroads and a representative of the carriage manufacturers, at which an effort will be made to adjust the differences without further recourse to law.

Great Northern Extensions.

In anticipation of rapid growth, now that the Northwest has beaten the record for enormous crops, the Great Northern is boxing the railway compass in all parts of its territory. Work is progressing at a lively rate on its Pacific Coast Shore Line from Assiniboine, Mont., to the Flathead Valley. Two extensions are being made in the Belt mining region from Monarch southeast to Barker and Neihart, Mont. Track is being laid northward on the Moorhead and Halstead line in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, while graders are throwing dirt on a branch from St. Hillaire to Red Lake Falls in the vast forests of the north central part of Minnesota.

Railway Notes.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for July were $1,686,502.13; working expenses, $1,018,150.79; net profits, $668,421.34. In July, 1890, the net profits were $640,361.67. From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1891, there was a gain in net profits of $253,305.74.

In accordance with the action of the Passenger committee of the Central Traffic Association Vice-Chairman Donald has authorized the sale of round-trip special excursion tickets for the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21 to 26, at one lowest limited first-class fare for the round trip from all points in the territory of the association.

Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association has just been notified by General Passenger Agent Lomax that his road will not permit the sale of tickets from St. Paul to San Francisco via any other Missouri River point than Sioux City. This matter will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Western Passenger Association.

STATE OF THINGS IN RUSSIA.

Shortage of Crops Exceeds Previous Reports—Conclusions from a Personal Inspection.

London cablegram to N. Y. *Times* Sept. 6.—Besides this possibility of relief by war from without there is an equally gloomy, but less objectionable chance of a halt being called by famine from within. With a blind stupidity, which would be incredible if we had not the example of Spain in history, Russia has busied herself in destroying her most active mercantile class just at the time when its help was most sorely needed to keep the country going at all. There has been a great and calamitous failure of the crops in Russia this year, as the world already knows. What the world does not know, and what the authorities at St. Petersburg seem themselves only dimly to grasp, is that a very considerable proportion of the breadstuffs crop which did survive hostile frosts and drought, and which figures in the estimates of the yield, has not been harvested at all, but lies rotten now on the vast steppes of the corn belt.

The explanation of this is very simple. The customary system in the grain-producing districts of Russia is for the Jewish merchants to go about the country and buy the growing crops as they stand and advance the money to the owner for his harvesting expenses. This advance is most essential, because the landowner lives always upon his next year's profits and has no ready money of his own. This year, with a prospect of exile and spoliation staring him in the face, the Jew has done very little buying of any sort. His whole notion has been to realize, not to invest. The result is that whole grain districts exist where no purchasers have come around at all, and where the proprietors, getting no cash advanced, were unable to harvest more than an infinitesimal portion of their crops. I personally saw numerous evidences of this, and in Odessa received proofs that it is widespread.

Russia's official figures, which show that she needs 170,000,000 bushels more of rye than she has to feed her people, are believed in Odessa greatly to understate the case. For the reason given above the official statement of the wheat yield is also discredited. There is no such thing as trustworthy statistics there at best, and this year, with all business demoralized and almost destroyed by the raid on the Jews, nobody pretends to accurate knowledge about anything; but I believe from all I could gather and from what has been written to me within the last week that a famine in Russia is inevitable. The press is already inundated with stories of starving districts, of sanguinary bread riots, and of outbreaks of the hunger plague; these it is impossible to verify, for the machinery of gathering news in Russia is of the most hopeless character; but there are only too good reasons to credit them. The Russian papers are showing more concern about the question of feeding the cattle through the winter than of human begins, and, naturally enough, because a hungry winter will be no great novelty to the latter, whereas short food for live stock would be a terrible calamity in a land where agriculture makes up nineteen-twentieths of the general wealth.

Out of such a situation as is thus foreshadowed it is impossible that there should not proceed disorder and turbulence. For months back the proprietors of big estates have been accustoming themselves to carrying revolvers and keeping firearms in their bed-rooms, simply because of a feeling in the air that the aggravation of discontent was reaching the danger point. Obviously there will be an imminence increase in this feeling when the pinch of hunger really comes. I found among intelligent observers everywhere, even in July, the most profound discouragement about the future. How much greater must it be now that the government is bestirring itself to raise more money and provide help for the most distressed provinces, but if a genuine famine sets in officials will be practically powerless to combat it where the vastness of the country and the distance between remote and isolated villages will be an insuperable obstacle to relief.

Besides, in cases of this kind the first thing one always hears in Russia is that the officials are stealing the relief funds for themselves. Disorder in large scale throughout the central and western provinces, therefore, is very likely, with local risings, the burning of rural residences, the killing of landlords and officials, and the sacking of Jewish quarters in small towns. If there were any revolutionary leaders of real capacity this violence might be organized and achieve big results. Even as it is, it may easily give a sharp turn to the drift of policy at St. Petersburg.

A VERITABLE PLAGUE OF SPIDERS.

Millions of the Insects Destroying California Trees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Millions of small red spiders have attacked the fruit orchards in and around the Town of Lodi. The pest is far worse than a plague of locusts. The spiders first made their appearance about ten days ago, immediately after a season of very hot weather. The ground is red with the insects, and great damage to crops is the result. In size the spiders are almost infinitesimal, but there are millions and billions of them. They cover the ground with a thin web. They seem to attack the eastern side of the trees, where the foliage is thickest, the most. They lay their eggs all over the leaves, and when the eggs begin to hatch the juice of the leaf begins to disappear. The body of the leaf is not injured, that is, no holes are eaten in it, but the young spiders seem to draw the juice out. H. O. Williams, who is a prominent fruit-grower at Lodi, said in an interview this afternoon:

"I have examined the spider eggs under the microscope and could see hundreds of them on a leaf. The spiders themselves are not hard to kill, but it seems almost impossible to destroy the eggs. The insects multiply very quickly. I have tried parris green and a parrafented wash on the trees, but the stuff did not seem to affect the eggs, for they hatched just the same. I tried lime-water a few days, and that seemed to kill some of the eggs, but I was afraid of getting the mixture too strong and injuring the trees. Spiders are the natural enemy of the almond trees, but out our way they seem to attack everything. They are even destroying the peanut vines of a neighbor of mine. I have twenty acres of almonds that they have already ruined completely."

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

Return of a New York Man Who Deserted His Family.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—John Lyons mysteriously disappeared from this city nearly a quarter of a century ago. He reappeared yesterday almost as mysteriously. In 1868 he was employed in the Corning mills, had an apparently happy home, a devoted wife, and four children, the oldest only 5 years old. Search was made for him after his departure, and he was finally given up for dead. Mrs. Lyons reared her children, and the family got along very nicely under the circumstances. One of the sons, Daniel F. Lyons, is the proprietor of a well-patronized barber's shop on Fourth street. Last evening a well-dressed stranger of middle age entered and requested a hair-cut. Daniel went to work on him, and in a conversation that followed the visitor learned the barber's name and parentage. Then he told him that he had a message for him from his long-lost father. What this stranger's program may have been is not known, but it was spoiled by the appearance of an old man named Sweeney, who recognized him at once. Lyons admitted his identity and one of the assistants finished the hair-cut, the son being too much excited. John Lyons, so he says, is now a prosperous coke manufacturer at Mechanicstown, O. He visited his wife, but she did not receive him with open arms, and when he asked her to return with him to Ohio, it is said that she told him that if she was not good enough for him to live with twenty-three years ago, he is not good enough for her now. But she may change her mind.

Professional Services.

At Widow Muggin's boarding-house
A barber did abide
Who wore so pleased a look each day—
An air so satisfied—
That I did wonder, knowing well
The fare could not enthuse,
What it could be that did with glee
This barber man infuse.

And as from week to week this look
Of glad content was worn
I asked what 'twas that did his soul
With blissful calm adorn.
He smiled a barber's smile, and as
He looked askance at me—
"I do arrange to pay my board
In services," said he.

As Widow Muggin wore a wig
And had no beard to shave,
I wondered still what tonsor-skill
He for his fodder gave.
He saw my daze and answered then
My eye's beseeching flash—
"I do shampoo each day for you
The matutinal hash."

—*Somerville Journal.*

HAS GOT THEM SCARED.

OHIO BOURBONS DISTURBED OVER MCKINLEY'S OPENING SPEECH.

They Expected Him to Talk on the Tariff, but to Their Dismay He Poured Hot Shot Into Them on the Silver Question—All Democratic Governors Expected to Take Part in a Meeting at Columbus in October—Buckeye Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Up to date the campaign in Ohio has been one of the most peculiar on record. The Republicans and the People's party have been jogging along with their canvass for two or three weeks and fighting each other. The Democrats, on the other hand, will not even fire their opening gun until the 17th of this month, when Gov. Campbell sounds his keynote at Sidney. Meanwhile, the latter has been debarred from taking part in the usual ante-campaign practice of attending county fairs, military reunions, pioneers' picnics, etc., by a severe illness. He has been ill for twenty-three days, and has now gone East to recuperate for a fortnight longer. The testimony of Dr. Loving, the eminent physician attending Gov. Campbell, is to the effect that his patient has had a narrow escape from typhus fever. There are many alert Republicans, however, who, remembering the Governor's ominous silence during the ballot-box charges in his campaign two years ago, believe his present sickness is merely a ruse. They affect to believe that the especial Democratic quietude just at this time is either for the purpose of letting the orators of the People's party fight for Maj. McKinley or for the reason that it is the Campbell plan to get the Republicans to fully expose their hand and then step in and call them down. Certain it is that Gov. Campbell's Democratic friends claim he has amassed a pile of information on various economic questions and upon the issues pertaining to this campaign that will cause his opponents to open their eyes in surprise. They intimate that he is working into shape material that will cause his speeches to be read with interest from one end of the country to another.

Meanwhile there are rumors of conferences of the People's party leaders of this State with the Democratic managers, and of schemes and collusion. Maj. McKinley, notwithstanding all these facts, proceeds in the even tenor of his way and arraigns the Democratic party on its position on the free coinage of silver and on the tariff.

Disturbed Over the Niles Speech.

There is no disguising the fact that the Democrats have been disturbed over McKinley's opening speech at Niles. Nominated as the great exponent of a protective tariff, they expected him to fire his strongest and hottest shots in that direction. To their dismay he opened up with canister and grape upon the silver question, upon which the Democrats themselves are divided.

Gen. Warner of Marietta went to the Cleveland convention with a plank in his pocket indorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He succeeded by a majority of one vote in capturing the Committee on Resolutions, which adopted his idea. Minority and majority reports were presented to the convention. It is a rule with Democratic conventions to always adopt the majority report, and before the Democrats of Ohio had time to think what was going on they were committed to the doctrine of free silver against the advice of Grover Cleveland and of the balance of their Democratic idols. McKinley shrewdly diagnosed the situation and savagely attacks them on the point where they are weak. The Democrats now assert he is firing into space and wasting his energies a month earlier than there is any necessity for. They also assert that he is evading the one great issue now before the people of Ohio, and that is the tariff. However that may be, McKinley is certainly making an impression upon the people by a manly bearing and a statesmanlike discussion of the various topics.

On every hand is to be heard the assertion that this is a campaign of education; that it is to be free from personalities and the usual campaign abuse. The respective candidates have certainly set the pace by a mutual exchange of courtesies. There are to be no exploding ballot boxes, no fiery passages at arms, no threats, no forgeries, and no suits for damages against leading newspapers. It can safely be counted upon, however, that at no season will the campaign grow wearisome or cease to be interesting.

The Senatorial Fight.

The Senatorial fight, which is now acknowledged to be on between Senator John Sherman and ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker, will lend additional zest to the contest. Senator Sherman's long tenure in public life amply demonstrates his ability not only as a statesman but as a politician. His lieutenants in Ohio have always been wisely chosen. They partake of his own character. They are level-headed, conservative, and never boastful. Those who know J. B. Foraker best know that he is a dangerous political rival. His motto has always been "Vim, vigor, and victory." He never sleeps on the trail. His enemies in the State belong to the more youthful class and are noted as followers of the "magnetic man from Maine." For six weeks the contest has been going on between the Foraker and Sherman men to capture the nomination for Representatives and Senators to be elected to the next General Assembly. Thus far honors seem to be about even. In Cincinnati it is conceded that the Foraker men captured the entire delegation of fifteen, but out through the interior Sherman has certainly had the call. Here in Columbus (Franklin County), which has always been a hotbed of Forakerism, the three candidates for Representatives are all Sherman men. One of them, Gen. Walcutt of this city, has always been an avowed anti-Foraker man. The other two are grangers. When they were nominated no one seemed to know whom they favored especially, and it was thought they were unpledged. It now turns out that Senator John Sherman had their names and addresses in his memorandum book two weeks previous to the convention and had reasonable assurance that they would be the nominees and if elected would vote for him for Senator.

As this is a Democratic county some may inquire what is the need of concerning one's self as to whom they would favor for Senator, as they would probably stand no chance of being elected? It is only six years, however, since this county defeated John R. McLean for the United States Senate by unexpectedly electing two Republican Representatives. So Mr. Sherman proposes to take no chances.

The Democratic State committee, with Col. James E. Neal, who so successfully led the Democratic columns two years ago, again in command, has been at work two weeks. Thus far it has confined its energies to assessing the candidates and writing letters to prominent Democrats asking for money. Of course, that is always one of the most important duties of a campaign committee. It will now devote its energies to making a success of the "Governors' Meeting," advertised for Oct. 6. They propose, if possible, to have all of the Democratic Governors here, including Boyd of Nebraska and Morris of Connecticut. This is an idea of Gov. Campbell. He conjectures that the sight of twenty-five or thirty Democratic Governors will impress the people with the power, importance, and strength of the Democratic party; that it will be a comfort and consolation to the Democrats of Ohio to know that they are on top in so many States and that the Governors are here to speak for themselves. "If you don't believe it, look at them."

The appended letter, a copy of which has been sent to each Democratic Governor, has just been issued from the Democratic State committee rooms. It speaks for itself:

Invited to Ohio.

My Dear Sir: The Democratic party of the State of Ohio is just entering upon its greatest struggle in its history. By the nomination of William McKinley Jr. the Republicans have squarely indorsed the Tariff law of which he is the author, and thus they have made the great issue before the people that of tariff reform. We gladly take up the gage of war. With the chief apostle of protection as standard-bearer of their party Ohio becomes this year the great national battleground upon which is to be fought the fiercest preliminary skirmish of 1892. With such vital interests at stake, with so much that is dear to the people depending upon the result, we expect the sympathy and encouragement of the Democrats of every State in the Union.

It is our desire and the wish of Gov. Campbell and the other candidates on the State ticket to hold the grand rally of the campaign on Tuesday, Oct. 6, and to be known as "The Governors' Meeting," and addressed by the Democratic Governor of every State. It will be held at the Capitol Building and will be the greatest political meeting ever gathered on the soil of Ohio. We earnestly and cordially invite you to be present to give greeting to our people and to tell them how their cause is being upheld throughout our common country. We shall expect you and will come you with open arms. Will you come? Every attention will be given your comfort and convenience. You will not be quartered at a hotel, but entertained at the homes of the hospitable citizens of Columbus. Awaiting an early reply, we remain, most sincerely,

JAMES E. NEAL, Chairman.

His Republican Meeting.

Capt. Alfred E. Lee, a prominent Republican, upon the call of a number of other leading Republicans of the city addressed to night a meeting at the east front of the State House, which has been widely heralded. His subject was "The McKinley Tariff," which he and Gen. Beatty have been savagely attacking for some time, though they still claim to be Republicans. The Democrats are inclined to crow over the defection of Beatty and Lee. Beatty was formerly prominent as a member of Congress and is a banker. Capt. Lee was private secretary to Rutherford B. Hayes when he was Governor, and was for several years Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main. He advocates a revenue tariff with incidental protection.

CERTAIN KINDS OF TOURISTS.

They'd Better Stay Home and Save the Gold They Squander in Europe.

St. Paul *Pioneer Press:* Senator Washburn of Minnesota has expressed himself with great freedom on the subject of the American tourist abroad, and his strictures have been taken up sharply in some quarters and criticised as the utterances of a too superior person, whose lofty point of view could not permit him to understand the pleasures of the common herd of travelers. And yet a great majority of Americans who visit Europe for the first time will sympathize with him in his indignant outburst. Of course Mr. Washburn was sweeping in his charges, and embellished his statements with the picturesque in expression at the cost of some exaggeration. But at bottom he touched upon a truth which has filled a good many American innocents abroad with shame and indignation.

There is a whole tribe of wandering Arabs from our shores of just the quality that Mr. Washburn has noticed and despised. No American can spend even a little time in Europe without running up against them with a shudder. In a moment he understands what has all his life been a mystery to him; the unjust and absurd judgments of foreigners upon American life and manners, and the presentation in English fiction and on the English stage of typical "Americans" who have no likeness to anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath. At last the original is found. It is this type of American tourist which the cockney has taken as his standard. One cannot be surprised, after seeing it in life, that we have been the butt of the satirist, and that one misjudgment has followed another. For how any good thing can come out of a nation that produces such characters is a conundrum which even we ourselves might puzzle to answer.

This style of American, whom one meets almost everywhere abroad, is ignorant, noisy, self-assertive, boorish. Sometimes it is because he has plenty of money to spend that he forces himself upon general notice, but quite as often he is as poverty stricken in pocket as in intelligence. He forces himself into notice everywhere.

THAT AMERICAN TIN ORE

BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE TEMESCAL MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

Little Prospect of the English Owners Ever Supplying the Wants of Mr. Niedringhaus—Not a Large Output—A Total of Eleven Tons Up to July 1—The Production Lessening and Now About to Cease Altogether.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—[New York Times.]—Evidence accumulates that a crisis is approaching in the affairs of the Temescal tin mines. The paragraphs announcing the amount of work done, the number of men employed, the pig tin turned out, etc., have been gradually growing less frequent in the Republican press of the State. Three weeks ago Col. E. N. Robinson, General Manager of the mines, was called to London, ostensibly to confer with the directors of the company. Before his departure, however, he was careful to be interviewed by a local paper on the affairs of the corporation. In the course of the conversation he said:

"A good many erroneous statements are being made regarding the mines. We are not employing 250 men, but only eighty; we have not sent for a dozen English concentrators, for we have the Frue, a better machine than can be found in England. All fabulous statements of the daily output of tin are absurd. We can profitably separate the tin from ore which gives 1¼ per cent. The very rich ore, such as goes 60 or 70 per cent (of which specimens are on exhibition), is not so easy to work as the lower grades. It holds so much metal that it sticks to the concentrator. Five or 10 per cent ore is the best to work."

Unfortunately the origin of many of the statements which Col. Robinson characterized as erroneous three weeks ago can be traced to interviews had with him three months ago, when the mines were being boomed at a lively rate, and when a truckload of pig tin was piled upon the platform of the station when President Harrison passed that way on his trip through Southern California. The President and Jerry Rusk and John Wanamaker alighted from the train, and, standing alongside this display of the wealth of American soil, produced by the expenditure of English capital, were caught by the camera. The next day the same pig tin served as a background for a view of a group of the company's employés, and afterwards it was carted to the front of the smelting-house and again photographed. A portion of the truckload was then shipped to St. Louis to be ready to be worked into tin plate in Mr. Niedringhaus' factory when his contract laborers arrive from Wales. A few pigs were sent to different parts of the country as specimens of American tin.

On the 3d of July an "inspired" telegram was published in this city, which said: "In sixty days more it is sure that the Temescal Tin company will be smelting from four to six tons of block tin every day at a valuation of from $2,000 to $3,000 daily. There are eighty-two veins of tin now discovered on the company's property. They vary from one foot to twelve feet in thickness. The average per cent of tin for all the ore thus far taken out is 16 per cent, while selected ore is often found running 70 per cent. The company has orders ahead for $300,000 worth of block tin, and is running day and night with three shifts of men. The company now employs 250 men."

But now comes evidence of the approaching crisis. Soon after the organization of the company, when Col. Robinson assumed control, he selected as his assistant James H. Crossman, Mr. Crossman's is a pioneer of this State. He has devoted the greater part of forty years to prospecting in California, Nevada, and Arizona. He has the reputation of being a practical miner, though his scientific knowledge regarding mining or anything else is very limited. He has, however, a penchant for writing for the public press, and if his technical knowledge did little to develop the Temescal property, his pen, pencil and, and column after column in the newspapers of the vicinity bore evidence of his enthusiastic belief in the future of the mines.

Some of these wonderful fairy tales of Mr. Crossman formed the basis for the extravagant statements made to newspaper correspondents by Congressman Bowers of San Diego during his recent visit to the East. Now Mr. Crossman is about to sever his connection with the company. Regarding the situation at Temescal, he says:

"Two Cornishmen have arrived there. H. Stephens came as a purser and Capt. Harris as a mining superintendent. Although they have been there but a short time they have already made many radical changes in the management of the estate and are pursuing a narrow gauge policy that cannot but be detrimental to the interests of the company. They have entirely ignored the Colonel's plans for the development of this vast property. They are building a large mill at the mine without any possibility of getting water to run it, have stopped work on the dam, and as far as possible moved or sold the machinery—in fact, suspended all work that is not directly connected with the Cajuco tin mine, while there are twenty-eight others that are believed to be equally as good.

"Like all Cornishmen, these men are clannish in the extreme, and they employ no other nationality on these works if they can possibly avoid it. Of course, as an English company the owners have the right to do with their own property as they please, even to closing down, which, if we can judge from appearances, they propose doing. It is extremely unfortunate for our people that this valuable property should have passed into the hands of English capitalists, particularly when we so much require the stanniferous product and it is so largely for their interest to curtail or altogether suppress the production. John Bull has evidently outwitted Brother Jonathan this time and got away with the cake, and our vaunted supply of tin is liable to waste its sweetness in the profound depths of the range that contains it."

Since the foreign owners took possession they have expended a great deal of money upon the property; they have erected a mill, built roads, dams, flumes, etc. It was stated some time ago that the mill was too small and another of twenty-five stamps would be needed. Several San Francisco manufacturers were asked to give estimates, and the announcement was made in the press that a mill of the most approved pattern was to be constructed in this city. While the manufacturers here were figuring on their estimates, however, an old-fashioned stamp-mill ordered in England was on its way to Temescal, and is now lying at the station, though it is doubtful if it will ever be erected, judging from the late developments.

In the face of the extravagant statements made as to the production, it seems cruel to make public the real truth. The total output of the Temescal tin mines to the 1st of July last was eleven tons. Since that time the production has been lessening, until now, as Mr. Crossman says, it is about to cease altogether. Fortunately for the English stockholders, there are some promising gold prospects on the property, and several fine water rights which can be utilized and sold to the agriculturists in the vicinity to irrigate their lands.

The Snake-Killing Record Broken.

READING, Pa., Sept. 5.—The record for snake-killing hereabouts has again been broken this season, the hero being Percival Heffner of Fredericksville. Monday, upon going into a cornfield near his farmhouse, he found his wife engaged in a close encounter with two big blacksnakes. One of the reptiles had pursued her, while the other had tried to leap into her face. The wife was fighting both bravely, however, when Percival came to her relief and dispatched them. One measured six feet two inches, and the other five feet nine inches. Just as the couple were leaving the scene Percival trod on another blacksnake, a large female, which was found, when killed, to contain sixty-eight young ones. The total slaughter, therefore, was seventy-one snakes in the encounter. Wednesday Mrs. John Knockenstead Reinholdville was severely bitten on the hand by an angry copperhead which she had disturbed while picking corncobs from the corncrib. Her hand and whole arm, even to the shoulder, immediately swelled to a great thickness and the woman suffered excruciating pain until she received medical aid. Her condition is critical. The snake, when killed, measured only three feet.

What Samuel Lewis Loses.

London *Figaro:* Mr. Samuel Lewis is apparently the greatest loser by the refusal of Mr. Justice Stirling to permit the sale of the Savernake estate to Lord Iveagh for the sum of £750,000; but it is probable that the receiver appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy will be able to manage things better than the Marquis of Ailesbury. In any case, the judgment is a sound one, and no sympathy can be felt with the petitioner who only six years ago received £175,000 to pay his debts. All this has gone, and the income of the Marquis, which is now said to be not more than £900 a year, goes to Mr. Lewis in payment of interest. In fact, Lord Ailesbury is declared to be dependent upon the tender mercies of Mr. Lewis for his daily bread. His state does not excite the slightest commiseration, but it is a pity that he cannot be removed of his functions as a legislator. He is also a retiring member of the House of Lords.

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CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, Pres. Corn Exch. Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
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Private Wires to New York and Boston.
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NEW STATE BANK.
Subscription list now open to parties desiring to subscribe for STOCK in a STATE BANK, now being organized in best location in Chicago.
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STOCKS, GRAIN,
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MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Security at Low Rates of Interest.
A. LOEB & BRO.
120 LA SALLE STREET.

Loans. Money to loan on improved Chicago Real Estate at lowest rates. Money advanced to build.
95 Washington-st. VAN VECHTEN

6% FEE
FOR SALE.
$25,000.
Address OWNER, P. O. Box 558.

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5, 5½, and 6%
In large and small amounts. No delay. Building Loans a specialty.
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On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT
186 AND 188 5TH-AV., Store, basement, and two lofts.
90 LAKE-ST., 2d and 3d floors, 18x60 each.
221 RANDOLPH-ST., 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, 20x90 each.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FEES WANTED.
We will pay twenty times the ground rent for centrally located "fees" well improved with business buildings; or, we will buy the land under such buildings and lease it back for long terms at 5 per cent on purchase price.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 59 Dearborn Street.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.
Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

SEE HERE!
West Side property, bringing in $300 per month, in cumberance $20,000 in Building Association. Owner cannot meet payments and must sell at once. Who takes this bargain?
W. D. WITHERSWAX,
Room 8, 159 Washington-st., 9 to 12 only

Good Weather.

Tourist—"These grounds are very beautiful—public picnic grounds?"

Proprietor—"Yes; picnic here yesterday."

"Indeed! Did it rain and thunder and lightning?"

"No, it wasn't no Sunday-school picnic."—*Good News.*

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 6.	Aug. 31.
New York		$ 69,015,426
Boston		12,652,999
Chicago		14,965,000
Philadelphia		6,187,583
St. Louis		3,341,919
Baltimore	$ 2,612,336	2,353,048
New Orleans	1,153,644	795,881

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—4 p. m.—Closing: Consols, money, 95⅛; do account, 95 3-16; United States 4s, 121; do 4½s, 103½; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio 4½s, 81¾; Canadian Pacific, 91¾; Erie, 29¾; do seconds, 100¾; Illinois Central, 105¾; Mexican ordinary, 20¾; St. Paul common, 73¾; New York Central, 111½; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 19½; Mexican Central new 4s, 65¾; Bar silver, 42d. Money, ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 2¼ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £24,000.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 17½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 40c; Bulwer, 20c; Belcher, $2.80; Bodie Consolidated, 50c; Challar, $1.90; Consolidated Cala. and Va., $2.35; Crown Point, $1.80; Gould & Curry, $1.40; Hale & Norcross, $1.35; Mexican, $2.65; Occidental, 35c; Ophir, $4.25; Potosi, $1.05; Savage, $3.35; Sierra Nevada, $3.60; Union Consolidated, $2.50; Utah, 30c; Yellow Jacket, $1.45; Commercial, $1.20; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 40c; N. Belle Isle, 20c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Rapid Transit and Cross Town Railways.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE is interested in rapid transit and has published more or less about the proposed line of cars on Grand avenue which is to come down town by Fulton street. I have interests along the route marked out and would ask if the intention of the new road is to arrange for transfers at the street-car lines it crosses, such as Western avenue, Sangamon, and Halsted streets? What the people want on the West Side is cross-town lines, or means of connecting the northern and southern sections of this division. If the new line is simply to take passengers from Grand avenue and land them at Canal street it may prove a good thing for real-estate holders in the suburbs and on and along the avenue in question, but will scarcely help the cause of transit in any material way. What the Fulton street property-holders want is greater north and south facilities—they want to get to North avenue or Twelfth street, or even further to either direction, for a single fare and without coming down town to do it. Indiana street on the north and Lake or Randolph streets on the south should be compelled to help us out fairly well in getting to and from the business district, notwithstanding they are in the hands of the old monopoly. Hence I ask the question about transfers. Can't the new and old companies be made to arrange for a system of north and south transfers before any more streets are given away? Now is the time to put on the screws! Street railways should be for the public good—the greatest good to the greatest number—and I hope THE TRIBUNE will agitate this question of transfers.

E. D.

Suggestions of a Twenty-Ninth Ward Democrat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We will soon have conventions of both Republicans and Democrats to nominate candidates for the different offices to be filled.

My first suggestion is to nominate candidates, no matter what their politics is, for County Commissioners, who are honorable and just men. The only way to do this is to cast aside the officeseeker. Let the respectable element of both parties come together and nominate a ticket the same way as the Judges are nominated, and place it before the intelligent voters of Cook County, and I have no doubt we will bury hoodlesism deep enough never to be resurrected in this county again. I will suggest the names of a few who I have no doubt might be prevailed on to take the office: Ferd W. Peck, John V. Farwell, Mr. Willoughby of W. Hill & Co., Potter Palmer, Erskine M. Phelps, Marshall Field. [Not one of these men would accept or serve.—ED.]

I mention the above names to show the sort of men who should be County Commissioners. I have no doubt there are thousands of such men of honor and standing in Chicago. A ticket composed of such men would be elected as sure as the sun will rise on the 3d of November.

My next suggestion is to place the head of each institution under heavy bonds. Let each hire his own help, regardless of politics. It would have a good effect to fill each institution, which the head of each department would be required to sign before accepting his bond.

For any infringement of the code of rules referred to, after a thorough investigation has been made and it was found the rules had been violated, the head of the department where the act was committed should be held responsible. This would do away with the brutality used towards patients that we often read of in the public press.

I remain impatient, hoping to have the privilege of voting for my own choice of County Commissioners.

A TWENTY-NINTH WARD DEMOCRAT.

Texas Separate Coach Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your issue of a recent date sneaks editorially of the Texas "Separate Coach law," and of its being silly. This recalls some of its features to me, which are additionally amusing and absurd. There was some question made there as to the time when the law took effect, whether July 12 or 14 last. July 12 I left Houston by train and passengers were talking of the law, and new signs were up designating different cars as being "For whites" and "For negroes only." One man in the car was insisting the law did not take effect till July 14, when two black men stepped on the platform in front. The trainman stopped them and after some parley one went ahead to the negro car and one came back where we were, saying: "There, you see there—now you see the law hasn't begun yet. Here's a nigger coming in here." Dispute was silenced. Pretty soon in came an Indian and at once, as luck would have it, a Chinaman. The car was getting crowded, but the races elbowed in, baggage, flavor, and all.

The Indian seated himself opposite me and the supposed darky sat next me and on close and critical inspection turned out a Mexican peon. The law was in effect after all. The air got denser till it gave off slag to the taste and the aroma was resonant, but we were not, as Texans say, "contaminated" by the "nigger." He had a coach to himself.

But the lines of the law are fine in many respects. On street-cars, both of mule and electric power, and purely suburban dummy trains, all are alike; the yellow and black may be together, and the white may sit by a well-washed black in preference to a dirty Greaser, engaged in the extract of garlic and onion. The advocates of the law claim the constitutional "equal rights" of no one are violated, the situation being like that in a hotel, and passengers being assigned to cars as guests are to rooms. Further, they say the furnishing of chair-cars and sleeping and dining coaches to whites, but not to negroes, is a matter not subject to "common carrier" regulations like general accommodations. On the whole, when Mexicans, Greasers, Chinese, Indians, and whites travel together to the exclusion of the negro, perhaps the latter might regard the discrimination as being not *against* him. But he does. And radical Southern whites, too, chuckle over the establishment of the law and the discomfiture of the black. Articles have been "written up" for Northern papers and for the negroes, expressing dissatisfaction in Texas at the law, but Texans concede among themselves that this is a fabrication "full." It is not in their nature that the former slave can be an "equal," and they must uphold their "honor."

H. P. RICHARDSON.

The Secret of Purity.

Here, in this silent, wooded place,
Where impure waters lie
While dead leaves strew their face,
There looks up to the quiet sky,
Transmuting filth to fair, pure grace,
By roots that lie beyond the eye,
A water-lily.

So in thy quiet, humble place,
Where earth's pollutions are,
While dead hopes fall apace;
As thon look'st up, see Heaven afar,
Transmute the life that is to grace
Through faiths that oft in secret are,
And be—a lily.

—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Torture Enough.

Hostess—"How those poor victims of the old inquisition must have suffered under their torture! I don't believe the men of today could stand such agony with the fortitude shown by them."

Guest—"O, I don't know. I don't want to set myself up as much, but my daughter has been taking piano lessons for six months, and practises every evening when I'm at home."—*Boston News.*

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPELLERS Powers, Marinette, Pewaukee, Sturgeon Bay; schooners Parker, Moss; M. D. Ayer, Cheboygan; S. A. Wood, Williams, Clara, Marinette; Commerce, Cockburn Island; Ruby, Ludington; White Cloud, Ford River; Ford River; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Cape Horn, Menominee; Thorine, South Haven; M. Mueller, Pine Lake; Sunshine, Grand City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe, Virginia, Milwaukee; Menominee, Manistique; City of Racine, Muskegon; City of Traverse, Duluth; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg; Campana, Kingston; Indiana, Manitowoc; Tuscarora, Conemaugh, Buffalo; F. & P. M. No. 5, Manistee, Light—Propellers Eddy, William Edwards, Buffalo; Majestic, South Chicago; M. Marshall, Manistee; Post Boy, Milwaukee; schooners Golden Age, John Shay, Buffalo. Consuelo—Propeller Fred Mercer, Buffalo. Salt—Propeller Annie Laurie, Manistee.

Cleared light—Propellers M. C. Neff, Butters, Susie Chicoma, Ludington; Fanny, Montague; F. & P. M., No. 5, Manistee; Martin, Marinette; schooners Foster, Sturgeon Bay; Naughtin, A. Thorine, Manistee; Manitoba, Alert, Peshtigo; Ford River, Resumption, Ford River; S. A. Wood, Marinette; Mixer, Scott's Point; E. P. Royce, Manistique. Sandrine—Propellers Indiana, Manitowoc; Virginia, Milwaukee, City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe. Grain—Propellers Chautauqua, Servia, J. P. Eddy, Buffalo; Montezuma, Erie; Argonaut, Kingston; schooners Mediterranean, Port Huron; John Shaw, Buffalo.

Sailed—Propeller Ira P. Arrived—Steamer Merrimac.

Sailed—Steamers F. and P. M. No. 3.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Confidentia cases a specialty; advice free.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, IN A COTTAGE GROVE car, car, a small silver purse, with monogram F. G. B. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to SIEGEL & CO., 289 State-st.

$50 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of articles taken from 6620 Lexington-av., Saturday night. STOREOW, 242 Owings Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY DESIRES TO LEAVE CHIcago about the 1st of October; will go to Colorado as housekeeper or companion. Address M 130, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM—ON SOUTH SIDE BY A single gentleman; state terms. Address F 46, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—"O." WILL BE IN CHICAGO; CAN you be there? Answer to Toronto. L. M.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — TESTIMONIALS OF VARIOUS doctors appear daily—catarrh, eczema, etc. Are they of value to the general public? Questionable. If they can cure one disease they should be able to cure all. Dr. Sykes specializes all disease caused by inflammation, which is acidity. There can be but one inflammation. Then why use a hundred remedies to remove one cause? The same chemical principle that removes it from the right-hand thumb will remove it from the left, no matter what you call the disease. The great chemical specialist, Prof. Brunton, may be consulted at Elkins & Watkins' drug store, State and Van Buren, mornings, and explain his new and logical treatment for the use of a corrective fluid and absorbent, which cannot fail in any disease, no matter what you designate it, as they absorb the acid which is the cause of inflammation. Nature then effects a cure. By leaving a card at Elkins & Watkins' he will visit any sick person free and in the evening at 129 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 265 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24; American of good education and address; store or office. Address for 7 days M 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPplied with capable and efficient clerks of every description. Clerical Exchange, 413 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FROM Toronto, Canada, experienced bookkeeper, with first-class references; office work; 45 once. Address K 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, GENeral office work or shipping clerk; best of references. Address K 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH 4½ years' city experience; reference. K 152, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter; state experience and salary expected. Address M 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer and typewriter; 120 words per minute. Address M 140, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN WITH first-class wholesale shoe house; six years on the road. Address M 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT CLOTHING SALESman, as card-writer, or with shipping trains to go West; best of references. Address K 41, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT BOY OF 15 in office; is a graduate from public school. Address K 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED engineer and machinist; will furnish own tools and do all repairing. Address M 94, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman (Swede); 10 years' experience. City reference. Address M 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; reference for same. Address W. CHAPPELL, 1735 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR EVENINGS BY young man of 23. Address M 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man who has had 5 years' experience in the retail estate business with some good real-estate firm. Address F 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RESTAURANT OR School by first-class cook. K 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH good references the care of house during family's absence. Address M 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. ADAMS, 422 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer. Can furnish reference. Address J 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN REMington stenographer, 2 years' experience; testimonials; wishes employment Sept. 14 to 21; state salary. Address M 66, Tribune office.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook and second girl; given best reference. 2128 Cottage Grove-av.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl in private family. First-class references. Call at 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1 Pearson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL FOR SECond work or light housework. 409 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH Girl as second girl in small American family; can furnish best of references. Call 2007 Portland-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, WIDOW, OF good appearance, as housekeeper or companion. Address K 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeeperr and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MEN, handling merchandise, to fill permanent positions; call on CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., R. 11, 101 Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK in a tailors' trimming house; must be honest and quick. Address M 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BILL CLERK; ONE who has had experience in rag from caller off; must be rapid and correct; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address K 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING clerk to one who has a knowledge of all the streets in this city and who can furnish A1 references. Address K 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; GIVE EXPERIence, wages required. Address K 104, Tribune.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; GERMAN; WITH 2 or 3 years' experience. Address K 153, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 TO ASSIST generally in office; salary small to start. Apply at 911 Royal Ins. Bld., between 3 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE AND store, strong, 18 to 20; must have good hand and live with parents. Address K 27, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A BUSINESS HOUSE REQUIRES the services of an experienced and competent male stenographer and typewriter; state experience and salary expected. Address M 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR SCHOOL SUPplies; something new and necessary; $1,200 per year guaranteed. Educational Aid Association, 211 Clark-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL THE CITY retail tobacco trade on a specialty. Give age and references. Address M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AND POPULAR salesman to represent in Chicago a prominent Eastern umbrella manufacturer. Compensation com. only. Address, with ref., E. W., 1925 Franklin-st., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—3 HAT SALESMEN AND 1 IN FURnishing goods; call today; new house. MANAGER, 63, 125 La Salle-st.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS TO solicit orders for the Inter-Ocean at the reduced rate, viz.: 15 cents a week including Sunday edition and 12 cents excluding the Sunday; salary and commission paid. JOHN H. JOHNSON, R. 239 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF TACT, ENERGY, and ambition to solicit; salary or commission as preferred; first-class positions for first-class men. Address, with particulars and references, W. D. CHASE, Box 2, Boston.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC SUBscription book canvassers; new book, new field. 106 and 108 Adams-st. Inquire for J. P. FOLEY.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY BETWEEN 16 AND 20 years old to work in office; one who has had some experience in bookkeeping and collecting preferred; salary $25 a month. Address, stating age, references, and experience if any, M 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house—A good boy in office; must live home. Address M 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN and quick to learn.
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANTED—STRONG BOY ABOUT 15 TO WORK in large office copying, filing, running errands, etc.; good chance for boy willing to work hard. Address, in own handwriting, M 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old, at Room 607 Home ins. Bldg.

WANTED—BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY. ROOM 403, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15; $3 TO $4 WEEK. Address K 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN THE WESTERN AGENCY OF A wholesale manufacturing business an office boy, about 16 years old; must write good hand, reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Address, stating age, references, and where educated, M 134, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—METAL POLISHERS. ADDRESS FULLER & WARREN CO., Milwaukee.

WANTED — GOOD BENCH CARPENTERS; steady work and good wages. Muscatine Sash and Door Co., Muscatine, Ia.

WANTED—GOOD FLAT WIRE AND GRILL makers at once; good wages and steady work; living and fare cheap. Address Barnum Wire and Iron Works, Toronto Junction, Ontario.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHAPER HAND; steady employment will be given the right man. Address the Winona Wagon Co., Winona, Minn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANDYMAKER; cream and Chocolate man. Call after 5 p. m. at 626 Orchard-st., lower flat.

WANTED—PICTORIAL PAINTERS; GOOD MEN who are qualified to fill above position. Apply to the K. J. GUNNING CO., 261 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS WILLING TO work ten hours a day. Carroll-av. and Robey-st.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED CLOAK TRIMmers; good wages paid. Apply LOUIS ADLER, 225 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN THAT THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the manufacture of fine candies to take charge of manufacturing department. Address M 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN; MUST HAVE exceptional references; state salary required. Address K 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a pinning mill in Wisconsin; must be thoroughly experienced and prepared in every branch of this business; a good salary and steady position for the right party. Apply to HINTZ & WEISS, cor. 21st and Brown-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a wholesale clothing house; must be a good penman. Address M 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, BRIGHT YOUNG MAN for millinery and cloak store who has made up or can dress windows, to act as manager. Apply, with references, THEOBALD & CO., 178 State-st.

WANTED—MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the renting business; must be a hustler. GEO. M. PALMER & CO., 159 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MAN TO WASH BUGGIES AND help in stables. 54 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK IN LIQUOR BUSIness; references required. 68 Hastings-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; experience not necessary; must write a good, plain hand and thoroughly familiar with the German and English languages and capable of translating English into German. Answer K 12, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN TO KEEP RECords and assist in laundry office; must write a good hand, be accurate and quick at figures, and willing to work; wages $6 per week. Address M 105, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; EXPERT, experienced law, mercantile, and literary work; good salary. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGrapher and caligraph operator, to work half day; state salary expected. Address K 23, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a dressmaking department. Apply at 121 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER. 286 North Franklin-st.

Nurses.

WANTED — COMPETENT NURSE FOR 8 months baby; good seamstress preferred; good place and good pay; references required. Call before 1 o'clock, 774 La Salle-av.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL TO take care of baby 2 years old and do some housework. Must give good references. Apply at 5 Alcine Square.

General Housework.

WANTED—4740 LANGLEY-AV. A GIRL TO DO general housework in small family; German preferred.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two; reference. 3134 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work; good wages. 3723 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; four in family. 62 Eighteenth-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; MIDdle-aged; good cook; widow preferred. Light work; three in family; references required. Address M 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—AMERICAN FAMILY OF FOUR, refined, intelligent lady for general help; good home for right person. Address, with full particulars and stating salary wanted, M 103, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRING TO learn stenography and typewriting in copy of reporter's office will be allowed to pay part of tuition by copying and assisted to permanent position when competency is attained. Address K 94, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPANION and helper; lady in poor health. Address B F 76, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELlent board; also table board.

2330 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT AND NEWLY furnished and decorated rooms; excellent table and service.

2226 WABASH-AV.—BOARDING AND AS sleeping and parlor rooms for man and wife or gentlemen as can be found; boarding simply good and terms reasonable.

2230 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV.—TABLE BOARD; THE very choicest; only $4.

3024 GROVELAND-AV.—SPLENDID LARGE front room with board, suitable for gent and wife or two gents.

4001 GRAND-BLVD.—TO ONE OR TWO YOUNG men, nicely-furnished room, with board, steam heat, and all modern improvements; convenient to cable and steam cars. St. Catherine Flats, Flat 7.

North Side.

1202 AND 130 DEARBORN-AV. — PARLOR floor and other pleasant rooms, with board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—SOME nicely furnished suites, front and single rooms with board. References. Also first-class table board.

223 EAST ONTARIO—LARGE ALCOVE AND 2d floor rooms, with first-class table.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH OR without board; table board.

294 BELDEN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIvate family or day board.

310 AND 312 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT and rear parlor; some single rooms, elegantly furnished; first-class board. References.

318 INDIANA-ST.—ALL ROOMS OF NINE-ROOM House, newly renovated and nicely furnished; very desirable.

900 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT, ALSO SINgle rooms, with board. Day board.

ELEGANT AND

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN, DEARBORN-AV. Property is considered cheap at $250 per foot, but we can sell 72x132, near the main entrance to Lincoln Park, at $285 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE, on Chicago av., 25x130, at an extremely low price for quick sale. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$18,000 BUYS A 9-STORY AND BASEment brown stone front residence on Dearborn-av.; no agents. Address M 115, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— AT SOUTH PARK. Overlooking the South Parks, drives, and World's Fair grounds.

A number of choice residences, 7 to 12 rooms each, ranging in price from $7,000 to $12,000 each. Reasonable terms. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT WORLD'S FAIR site, valuable vacant corners for hotels, saloons, and other business. Also have improved property, residences, hotels, and other property ready for building. Call for list. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 926 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—BLOCK FROM L. C. STAtion. 111 47th-st., elegant new stone front, 12-room modern; owner's residence; choice location; house has hardwood, electric light, two baths, and every convenience; open today and every day; price $17,500; terms given. WILL H. MOORE, 115 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP.

40 ft. on Woodlawn Terrace, close to Stony Island-blvd. and entrance to Fair. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 926 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN HOME—

A gem; modern and complete; 50-foot lot; $6,100 buys it; easy terms secures it; worth $7,000. CLARKE & MERRITT, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, 40X150 FT., IN KENwood; between two fine residences; convenient to I. C. R. R., $2,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1216 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—4415-4417 ELLIS-AV.—NEW 2-STORY and sub-cellar Bedford stone front houses: the most complete, elegant modern homes as yet erected in this choice Kenwood district. They are now open for inspection and the attention of prospective buyers is invited. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner and builder, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR LONG LEASE—4022 ELLIS-AVE., 50 x166, wide alley; well-built house, brick barn, three transportation lines; can be removed and replaced by residences, flats, or apartments, or economically remodeled. Builders take notice. Owner.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST ON THE STREET—JACKson-av., between 54th and 55th-sts., 25x100, only $75 per foot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER. AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet on Madison-av. and 100 feet on Ellis-av., near 51st-st. Call at 96 La Salle-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE— GREAT BARGAIN. Cottage Grove-av., 75 feet just north of 47th-st.; only $350 a foot. McKEY & POAGUE, 112 and 114 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$125 CORNELL-AV.—LOVELY HOME. 12 rooms, barn, 50 feet; house open; price, $16,000. Tribune office.

FOR SALE — AT JACKSON PARK—ELEGANT home; cost $14,000; will sell for $12,000; only $1,000 cash, balance $125 month. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 926 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY MARK T. LEONARD, 84 WASHington-st., corner St. Lawrence-av. and 40th-st.; all improvements paid for; price $120 and a great bargain. Investigate.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE to Jackson Park, at $250 per foot. The best location in the city for a fine hotel—Fair or no Fair. Not in prohibition district. GEO. A. CHAMBERS, 320 First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST.—Brick house, 8 rooms; price $6,350; terms $500 cash, balance $25 per month and interest. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — HOTEL SITE AT World's Fair; two corners and light on four sides. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 926 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND SALOON PROPERTY in liquor district, two blocks from entrance to World's Fair. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 926 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—PARTY HAVING $20,000 TO INVEST can find a desirable chance on 35th-st., near Jackson Park. F. HALE & CO., 723 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 65TH-ST., 44x122 feet at a bargain for a few days. Call for special price. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce, Room 20.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOT 8 Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X123 FT. 100 ft. n. of Shields-st., 6 blocks from Dexter-pk., 30x123 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. front. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements in good localities. Also a subdivision at 92d and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R., Beverly Branch. Will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT GAGE Park, corner Garfield-blvd. and Western-av., one block from the new line of the Northern Pacific, Chicago Central, Fan Handle, and B. & O. Forty suburban trains daily, 5c fare. Fine station to be built at this point; buy now before the advance which is sure to come. CRAIG BROS., 717 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—2 LOTS, S. P., 61ST and Wood-st., at $210 each; small cash payment; must be sold at once. P. S. BATES, Room 34, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ELEGANT 8-ROOM residence; all improvements; price $4,000; cash $600, balance easy. CHARLES PUGH, 1204 Chamber Commerce.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—LOT 50X170, EAST front; $15,000; $500 cash. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER AND ARGYLE LOTS 25-foot inside lots, 20 feet long, $1,750 and upward; improved streets. Branch office opposite Argyle Depot. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—ELEGANT, MODern, new house, east front; near depot. $6,500. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WE HAVE AN EASTern 8-room house and lot in Austin (Cicero). Oak Park; will rent or sell on monthly payments. FRANCHERE & LA BOUQUE, Halsted and Harrison.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS. WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS. WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.

BIG GROVE LOTS 80 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE.

"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" is the first high bluff, north shore suburb. The tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. make an ascent of over 40 feet in a little over the first mile this side of Winnetka Station.

"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" comprises all the high bluff property to be had between the railroad and the lake, and is surrounded by magnificent homes owned and occupied by well-known Chicago business men. Schools, churches, public library, stores of all kinds, telephone, telegraph, postoffice, and congenial society.

CONCRETE WALKS are being laid over the entire property.

Since the opening of this property 30 days ago we have had the largest sale of lots to bona fide homebuilders of any other subdivision in Cook County. Those desiring to build homes now or to purchase with a view to building later will do well to investigate this beautiful property. We have unexcelled facilities for building in the interest of our purchasers, and shall be pleased to talk with a few more who wish to build this fall with a view to occupancy on the 1st of May next.

BUY A LOT AND BUILD A HOME OUT OF THE NOISE AND DUST OF THE CITY BEFORE THE WORLD'S FAIR YEAR.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR Showing plat of lots and many of the public buildings and private residences at Winnetka.

40 DAILY TRAINS. 40 MINUTES' RIDE. Come in and go with us any day to see the property.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building. N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE— LA GRANGE. 27 minutes from Chicago, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. KENSINGTON ADDITION. Lots 50x132. SEWERS, WATER MAINS, CEMENT SIDEWALKS. ELM TREES EIGHT INCHES IN DIAMETER. ABOVE IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN EVERY STREET MACADAM ROADS Now building in every street. Certified abstracts. Title guarantee policy with each lot. A CHOICE INVESTMENT to make money or provide a home. FRATT & ELY, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—100X150 FT.; HIGH on ridge; beautiful property; cheap; write owner. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE 10-ROOM HOUSE IN WAUconda, Lake County, Ill.; village is on the bank of a beautiful lake; will take part trade; would like some good horses; bound to sell. W. H. FORD, 319 63d-st., Woodlawn Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON PROMINENT corner at La Grange; would take well located South Side vacant in part payment. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 926 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—NEW HOUSE JUST being completed; water, electric light, bath, etc.; lot 50x115; price $3,250; easy terms; it's a bargain. ST. MEE & RUCH, Owner, 125 State-st., Room 1.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—HARVEY ACRES—

1 ACRE, 1¼ ACRES, 2 ACRE LOTS, $400 AND UPWARDS PER ACRE. EASY TERMS. Adjoining property held at $1,000 per acre for tracts of 40 and 80 acres. ALSO Tracts of 20, 40, 80, or 160 acres. A. H. LORD, 120 La Salle-st. Room 20.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES LARGE VALUABLE timber; one-third sugar pine; near railroad; good shipping facilities; splendid investment; terms reasonable. $5,000 to $40,000. Address L. O. Gridley, 317 Wilcox-blk.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE— ACRES.

80 ACRES ON THE NORTH SHORE; ON SHERIdan drive; depot almost on the grounds; this is a beautiful piece to subdivide; will sell rapidly. Price only $2,000 per acre. Apply at once for particulars and terms. D. S. PLACE & CO., 181 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE— 6¾ ACRES, NEAR 3RD-ST. and South Park-av., $20,000 for all; a beautiful piece, ABOUT 7 ACRES near 47th-st. and Illinois Central railroad, $25,000; special bargain. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, NEAR STICKNEY, PRICE $600 per acre; will take one-quarter in dwelling or flats; one-quarter cash, balance long time; 6 per cent. 201 Inter-Ocean.

FOR SALE—FREE AND CLEAR—BIG BARGAIN investment—Non-resident will sell half interest in 10 or 20 acres on Stony Island-blvd.; investigate. Address F 155, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40,000 ACRES FINEST BODY OF OAK and cypress timber in Arkansas, on railroad direct to Chicago. The timber alone is worth $10,000,000 without the land. Price $5 per acre cash; perfect title. This is a fortune. J. H. KEELER & CO., 422 Chamber Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—NICE FARMS IN ELGIN DAIRY district; cheap. F. A. HALE & CO., 723 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 640 acres in Iowa at a bargain. W. H. FORD, 319 63d-st., Woodlawn Park, Ill.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE AS FIRST payment on first-class building lots? 10 per cent to improve. Address M 157, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit; trust fund; money in banks no delay. JULIUS WAHL, Tel. 1378. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASLETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

A FUND OF $6,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE second mortgages in sums to suit at lowest rates. Room 2, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— 7 PER CENT MORTGAGES. We have constantly on hand first mortgages on Chicago real estate that bear 7 per cent in small or large amounts; we handle nothing but first-class securities. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building. N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEABODY, 15 Sibley-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS 136 and 138 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WANT TO BUY SOME CHICAGO REAL ESTate mortgages not paying less than 10 per cent. Address J. BLAIR, 2250 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate. WILSON & WILSON, 125 La Salle-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st. Major Block.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 126 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5½, 6 AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN— On Chicago improved property without delay. Building loans negotiated with dispatch. O. G. STRONG, 91 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTate at current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty; several loans of $5,000 or less wanted. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WE LOAN 80 PER CENT OF GOOD INCOME property, or will loan or build anywhere in the United States and take it back in small monthly payments to about equal the rent; we also make straight loans for a term of years at 6 per cent. North American Savings Association, 14-16 Pacific-av.

WANTED—LOAN OF $20,000; REAL-ESTATE security worth $50,000; will pay 10 per cent. Address M 108, Tribune office.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r. Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 87 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon consecutive bank paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY— We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 46 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent. L. C. GIDDINGS, 220 Chamber of Commerce,

LOANS—ONE YEAR—ON LIFE POLICIES, ENdowments, or tontines; same bought. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN; TELEPHONE 4000. WILSON & WILSON, 125 La Salle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $15,000 TO join banker with like amount to organize a bank in some good location. Call or address C. K. BERG & CO., 1206 Chamber of Commerce.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—20 YEARS—NO REVALUATION. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 75x110—Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2767.) 5,600x2125—Pan-Handle track and Taylor-st.; seven railroads. Can give any terms wanted. Owner, J. W. REDENBERG, 182 La Salle-st., Room 31.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS any time before May '93, house of 100 to 150 rooms suitable for family hotel with all modern improvements; must be located south of 22d-st. Address P 111, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1248 MICHIGAN-AV.—2-STORY AND basement stone-front, 15 rooms and bath, in first-class repair; can make term lease. Also see list of other houses and flats at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—LARGE, ROOMY RESIDENCE OF 13 rooms; conveniences, furnace, etc.; for a term of three years if desired. No. 101 Jackson-blvd. Moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—522 CARROLL-AV., 10 ROOMS; GOOD order; only $25. J. C. McCORD, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10 WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION Park, an elegant 12-room house. EDGAR B. HEATON, 8, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 284 S. PAULINA-ST., $20 per month. U. STRONG, R. 23, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT— FURNISHED ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON ASHLAND-BLVD. Fine barn, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—SEE MY FULL LIST OF HOUSES and flats. G. S. BUTLER & CO., Lincoln Park Agency, Clark and Center.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 285 DEAR born-av. Apply Room 26, McCormick Block.

FOR RENT—776 LARRABEE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement, furnished throughout; $40.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—CALL AND LOOK OVER OUR LIST of furnished houses and flats. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5981 MICHIGAN-AV., NEW MODERN 10-room stone front house; all conveniences; street boulevarded; reasonable rent. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 12-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 2 Madison Park. Apply on premises or 184 E 55th-st.

TO RENT — OGLESBY-AV., NEW 8-ROOM house, complete; near Ill. Cent. depot. PRATT & ELY, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—397 47TH-ST., 12-ROOMED MODern house, near boulevard; Board of Trade trains; $50 per month. Inquire at 421 40th-st., corner Vernon-av.

Lake.

TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD—823, 825, 827, 829, and 831 59th-st., corner Honore, 8 rooms, furnace, laundry; all improvements; just newly papered and painted; perfect order; rent $22.50 per month. Key 829 63d-st. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4,105.

Lake View.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—AN 8-ROOM house; in nice order; all conveniences. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE—A NICE HOUSE, 12 East Side. C. E. McDOWELL, Room 502, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT— In the New Apartment Building, OZARK, Cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av. Finest appointed in the city.

All finished in hardwood, with two passenger and servants' elevators. Venetian blinds, steam heat, janitor service, hot water, electric lights, gas ranges, window screens, refrigerators iced, laundries with patent driers, telephone, messenger call, all free to tenants. 4, 5 and 6-room apartments for housekeeping, and single rooms en suite to rent, furnished or unfurnished, to first-class people only. Safe in building.

Janitor or owner in constant attendance. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT— TRENTON APARTMENT BUILDING, 1432 and 1434 Michigan-av. ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

3 rooms each: all modern improvements; steam heat, elevator, janitor service; rent in first-class order. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— 307 and 309 32d-st., 6-room flat, $30. 1606 Indiana-av., 8 rooms and bath, $27.50. N. w. cor. Vincennes and Bowen-avs., new modern apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all conveniences; $21.50 to $45. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN "THE ALLEN" ON Oakwood-blvd., near Drexel; references required.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, FLATS, SOUTH SIDE; SIX rooms and bath; newly papered; $20 and $25. GREEN, Room 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLATS, 3565 STANTON-AV.; rent $25 to $27; best in the city for the price.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGE, FURNACE, ETC. W. D. BISHOPP, 3553 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS, 34TH-ST. AND ARmour-av.—A few desirable 6 and 7 room flats; all improvements and in good order. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT— 8 Morgan-st., 5-room flat, $18.50.

276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.

282 W. Randolph-st., 6 room flat, $25.

Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator, and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD PARTY 5-ROOM FLAT, $20 per month; West Side; 5 minutes' walk from Court-House. W. C. PARKER, Agent, Room 36, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—454 FULTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR FLAT of corner, near Union Park; new, elegant; $30. F. S. TAYLOR, 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND LIGHT 8-ROOM FLATS in splendid condition; location and surroundings good. Apply to owner on premises, 1060 Washington-blvd., Ivanhoe Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—371 N. CLARK-ST.—"KOHINOOR"—Elegant and modern, newly furnished, 7-room flats, marble mantels, marble bath and wood mantels, marble bath rooms, ranges in kitchen. Apply to janitor or CHAMBERLAIN & PATERSON, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS FURNISHED AND 6-room unfurnished, best location, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—102 NORTH STATE-ST.; JUST COMpleted; 7 and 8 room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, steam-drying room; open for inspection 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, FURnace to each flat, near cable cars and Lincoln Park; $22, $23, and $25. 1019 N. Clark-st., nice 8-room flat, modern, $30. CUYLER & CUYLER.

TO RENT—IN THE "MONTICELLO," NOS. 332 and 334 N. Franklin-st., 4-room flats, $16; new, modern building, beautiful entrance, convenient location. PRATT & ELY, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW COBDEN APARTMENT building at North Clark and Belden-av., 3, 4, and 5 room apartments and two stores. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—245 ELM-ST.—1-ROOM FLAT, IN GOOD repair; janitor at 243 Clark-st. will show; $35. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM APARTMENT; steam heat, janitor service, etc., in the "Rosalie," corner of 51th-st. and Rosalie-ct.; take Ill. Cen. or Cottage Grove cable. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM MODERN FLATS; $30 a month. 54th-st., cor. Monroe-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE AND other rooms; good location, 2032 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH every convenience; fine view of the lake and Michigan-av.; only 5 minutes from the City Hall. 5 Park Row.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FURNISHED ALCOVE rooms; lake view. 3511 Lake-av.

TO RENT—$23.50—FINE FRONT 4 ROOMS AND bath. 3538 Cottage Grove-av. See janitor.

TO RENT—1904 WABASH-AV., 2D FLAT, NICELY furnished front room; also hall bedroom.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR double. 1411 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRENADA AND SALVADOR, SOUTHwest cor. Rush and Ohio-sts., opposite the Virginia, elegantly furnished rooms, steam heated, each room connected with bath; elevator runs all night; telephone; cafe on American and European plan.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FROM $8 TO $30, a near the lake; only reliable parties need apply. 380 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana-sts.; $2 weekly; transients, 50c.; restaurant, popular prices; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.; gents' open all night.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. Apply 25 Bellevue-pl., near State-st. corner; $15; gentlemen preferred.

West Side.

TO RENT—271 S. ROBEY-ST., NEAR JACKSON-blvd., pleasant furnished rooms; private family; board if desired; second flat.

TO RENT—833 WASHINGTON-BLVD., PLEASANT furnished room; all modern reconveniences.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO, $5; room for two, third floor, $3; also parlor and bedroom, parlor floor. 462 Washington-blvd.

Lake View.

TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE IN Ravenswood; 5 rooms; the owner, a widow lady, would like board for the rent. Address M 111, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Jackson-sts.—We have three stores and four entire buildings to rent on long leases; best locations on the street. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT — 1134 WABASH-AV. — ELEGANT large store, with fine basement. 115 18th-st.—Large store and basement, with good display windows. 2558 Indiana-av.—Store and basement, 18x30; $22.50. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 30X15; ALSO loft, 15c Monroe-st., with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—STATE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, store; 5 years' lease; possession at once. EMERLEY & COMPANY, 180 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

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TO RENT—1547 MICHIGAN-AV., MAIN FLOOR, handsomely finished; suitable for millinery, dressmaking, interior decorator, etc.; $125. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—88 EAST LAKE-ST.—IF THIS FINE store, or even smaller space if desired. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

North Side.

FOR RENT—SMALL STORE, 220 WELLS-ST. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 22 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SOME FINE OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 121 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—1 SMALL OFFICE AND ONE SUITE of two rooms, with vault, steam heat, etc., in the fireproof, 14-story, Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM WITH USE OF TELEphone, vaults, etc., in handsome office on main floor Rookery. BRAY, GARVEY & CO.

TO RENT—HANDSOME OFFICE. APPLY 908 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—OFFICE OF TWO ROOMS, FURnished or will rent for price of unfurnished rooms; to good party. 119 La Salle-st., Room 54.

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TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from 612 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4168.

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TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x120; steam power and heat will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,165.

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TO RENT—ROOMS FOR WOODWORKERS; 4 power, steam heat, elevators, sprinklers, dry kilns. Apply to JOHN McEWEN on premises, 247 N. Wells, or H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

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WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE UNfurnished, by family consisting of gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; must be in first-class Protestant family; rooms suitable for housekeeping; not less than 3 bed-rooms, dining-room, and kitchen; location from 15 to 20 miles from Chicago on R. R. having good suburban service. Address, stating lowest terms for same, M 166, Tribune office.

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CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

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GREAT SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE of all kinds at less price than you have to pay for cheap, brittle and shoddy make.

$100 WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE. $25 WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT. $10 WILL BUY $100 WORTH OF FURNITURE. Free delivery everywhere.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 361 to 365 West Madison-st.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 15-room house, Michigan-av.; 3 year lease; rent $100; also 8-room flat; fine bargains. C. B. FRANTZ & CO., 413 Chamber of Commerce Building.

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FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE; 7-ROOM flat; Wabash-av., near 14th-st. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—13-ROOM HOUSE WITH 3-year lease. For particulars address 365 State-st.

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FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—PRIVATE family handsome large mare, young and sound; ladies' elegant phaeton and harness. Barn, rear 2160 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE 6-YEAR-OLD BAY horse; fine traveler; gentle and stylish. C. O. LINDQUIST, 291 Oak-st., near Wells.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF BAY horses. Cheap. GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 620.

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DOCTOR'S PHAETON FOR SALE, CHEAP; nearly new. J. A. TWITCHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, CARRIAGE REpository, 351 Wabash-av.; 2d hand in exchange.

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FOR SALE—FISH, OYSTER, AND DELICACIES store; best location in city; price $450 cash; proprietor wishes to leave town. Apply at store, 346 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$150—2-CHAIR BARBER SHOP COMplete; no competition; good trade; cause, sickness. H